

SUNDAY JULY 7, 1986

Iraq reports hits on 3 ships

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its warplanes successfully attacked three shipping targets off the Kuwait coast in the Gulf on Sunday. There was no immediate confirmation from shipping and salvage sources in the region of the strikes. Baghdad Television, meanwhile, said President Saddam Hussein met Egypt's Information Minister Safwat Sharif and asked him to ensure Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak "of the situation at the war front with Iran." Both Iraq and Iran have reported heavy fighting on the south-central Gulf war front in the past week during which Iraqi troops pulled out of the Iranian border town of Mehran and back to the international border. Mr. Sharif handed President Hussein a message dealing with bilateral and current Arab developments, the television reported.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»



announces the transfer of its offices to its new premises at Abdali, Al Daoud Building, opposite Maryland Hotel.

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Jordan gets \$24.7 m loan from IDB

JEDDAH (R) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) on Sunday granted Jordan a \$24.7-million loan to finance oil imports and the construction of eight secondary schools, a bank statement said. It did not give terms of the loan but said \$15 million would be used to finance the import of crude oil from a member country and \$9.7 million for the construction of eight secondary schools.

Al Aqsa committee wins Aga Khan prize

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Committee for the Reconstruction of Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock has won the first prize in the annual contest conducted by the Aga Khan Foundation for Islamic architectural art. The chairman of the committee and chief Islamic justice, Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan, will receive the \$45,000 prize from King Hassan II of Morocco. King Hassan is chairman of the Jerusalem Committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

King Hassan said ready to mediate U.S.-Libya crisis

ABUDHABI (R) — King Hassan of Morocco will try to mediate between the United States and Libya on his visit to Washington later this month, a United Arab Emirates newspaper reported Sunday. Quoting diplomatic sources in Rabat, the daily Al Itihad said Washington had expressed readiness to consider ending the crisis with Libya, which culminated in the U.S. air attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15. Officials at the Moroccan embassy here said King Hassan would have talks with President Ronald Reagan on the Middle East and bilateral cooperation during his visit from July 22.

Veteran Indian leader dies

NEW DELHI (AP) — Jagjivan Ram, a fighter in India's independence movement and champion of the country's "untouchables" during five decades, died Sunday at age 78, the United News of India reported. Mr. Ram had been hospitalized since May with severe respiratory problems. He was jailed several times during the civil disobedience movement that led to India's 1947 independence from Britain and was the country's first labour secretary.

Shara'a meets Iranian official

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a conferred here Sunday with Hussein Louassani, political director of Iran's Foreign Ministry, the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported. SANA said the talks focused on bilateral relations and "matters of mutual interest." It did not elaborate.

Ministry and pharmacists reach accord on disputes

By Abdullah Nsour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Health Ministry and the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) have agreed to settle outstanding disputes that have existed between them for more than a year.

The agreement came at a meeting held at the Health Ministry and chaired by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and attended by Dr. Hassan Khreis, president of the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) and JPA President Ghaleb Sabbaghini and leading pharmacists and JPA members.

Dr. Hamzeh said after the two-hour meeting that the two sides discussed four issues, namely: the Higher Medical Council, membership to the JPA, dispensing medicine without

prescription, opening new pharmacies and their duty hours. He said the two sides agreed on the following points:

On the Higher Medical Council, the Health Ministry has agreed to recommend to the prime minister that the council's regulations and by-laws be re-examined, and that the issue of membership to the JPA be revised.

On the issue of new pharmacies the Health Ministry has decided to set up a consultative committee to study the subject and submit a report within one month. The

committee will also propose means of allowing new pharmacies to open drug stores.

On dispensing of drugs at pharmacies, both sides approved the Health Ministry's recent decision to ban the sale of antibiotics without doctor's prescription and the minister reaffirmed that the decision will be implemented as of Sept. 1. The two sides agreed to set up a committee to study means for dispensing drugs.

On pharmacies' duty hours, both sides agreed that an agreement reached by the ministry with a number of pharmacies on night duty should be maintained, but that similar agreements in the future should be made in consultation with the JPA.

Pharmacies which already reached agreement with the ministry are: Firas, Neiroukhi, Al Salam, Khalaf, Al Sahab and Al Hinnawi, and they will all remain open 24 hours.

Gemayel said to oppose Syrian presence in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel was on Sunday reported to oppose the Syrian army's return to west Beirut, saying it came without a request from the Lebanese government.

All Beirut newspapers carried a statement attributed to an unnamed official Lebanese source who said "the entry of regular Syrian troops to west Beirut happened without a request or approval from the Lebanese government."

The deployment of these forces and their assumption of security duties occurred without any coordination with Lebanese military authorities.

The independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar and other conservative and right-wing newspapers reported the statement without any comment. But As Safir said it received it from Mr. Gemayel's press office, which was not immediately available for comment.

The Syrians, who maintain 25,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League, sent an estimated 200 regulars to west Beirut on Friday.

They have since been helping an 800-strong special task force of the Lebanese army and police to end the 27-month chaotic reign of militias that turned west Beirut into a haven of assassins, kidnappers and bank robbers (Lebanese applaud Syrian role, page 2).

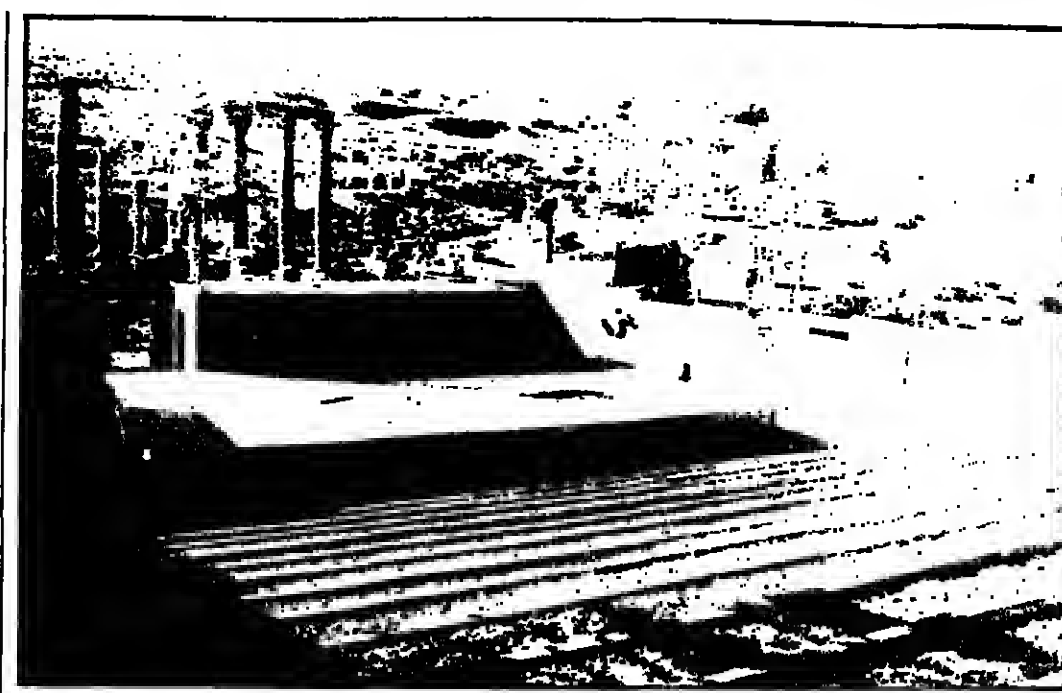
"This is not a military intervention. It is a reinforcement of the Lebanese regular force to restate government authority in west Beirut," As Safir quoted Brigadier-General Ghazi Kanaan, chief of the Syrian army intelligence apparatus in Lebanon, as saying.

As Safir said Gen. Kanaan was commenting on the statement attributed to the official Lebanese source about the status of the Syrian military presence in west Beirut from a legal standpoint.

Gen. Kanaan said he dispatched the Syrian force to west Beirut as part of a new security plan launched nine days ago to curb lawlessness in the mainly Muslim western sector of the Lebanese capital.

It was the first time that Syrian troops were in west Beirut since they evacuated the city along with Palestinian fighters in Israel's 1982 invasion.

Mr. Gemayel, 44, has been at odds with Syria since January,



JERASH GEARS UP: Construction of makeshift theatres and platforms under way on Sunday at Jerash in preparation for the Fifth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts which opens on Wednesday (See story on page 3)

Families of alleged Gaza hijackers seek court probe

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The families of two Palestinians beaten to death after their capture in a 1984 bus hijacking said Sunday in a petition to the Israeli supreme court it was possible the men were innocent passengers.

The relatives of Majdi Ahmad Abu Abu Jame, 17, and his cousin Subhi Shehadeh Hassan Abu Jame, 18, asked the court to order an investigation into their deaths and cancel presidential pardons granted to officials of the Shin Bet security agency.

Right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, alleged to have backed a cover-up of the incident as prime minister when the bus was hijacked, has resisted any inquiry, saying it would damage "national security."

But Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev said Sunday investigation was inevitable.

"If there is no state-ordered judicial inquiry, then automatically there must be a police investigation," Mr. Bar-Lev, a member of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, told Israel Radio.

Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer, who filed the petitions, said an inquiry should be launched because there was sufficient doubt as to whether the two Palestinians

Kuwaiti emir holds talks on new cabinet

KUWAIT (R) — The emir of Kuwait met senior officials on Sunday for talks diplomats believed were linked to moves to form a new government, expected within the next few days.

The previous cabinet resigned shortly before the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, dissolved the National Assembly and some articles of the constitution last Thursday, citing security and economic dangers to the nation.

He accused the 50-member assembly, the Gulf region's only elected Arab parliament, of seeking to "settle old scores" at the expense of constructive dialogue amid what he called a "series of terrorism."

The 60-year-old emir survived a car-bomb attack in May last year, one of several violent incidents since a series of bombings in the emirate in December 1982.

On Thursday, he suspended an article in the constitution providing for fresh elections within 60 days of the dissolution of parliament and instructed Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, the crown prince and outgoing prime minister, to form a new government.

Benazir Bhutto vows to step up campaign

KA. ACHI (AP) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto claimed on Sunday that nationwide anti-government protests had been a major success despite apparently poor turnout and said she soon will unveil new plans to oust President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

The leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) told a press conference at her home that the party had fielded hundreds of thousands of supporters in "black day" protests across the country on Sunday.

She said the protests, marking the ninth anniversary of the July 5, 1977, military coup that brought General Zia to power, had taken the country a step closer to reaching opposition demands of elections and the president's removal by autumn.

Miss Bhutto also said the PPP would soon move on to the next stage of its campaign to force Gen. Zia out of office by increasing public pressure on the government. She said she would be touring the country as part of the plan, but declined to give any further details.

"Consistent pressure will be applied," she said.

Tens of thousands of people took part in the protests on Saturday marking the overthrow of Miss Bhutto's father, the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The prime minister was executed in 1979 after being found guilty of conspiring to murder in an attack on a political opponent.

Weizman forecasts Israel-Egypt summit

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's minister without portfolio Ezer Weizman, architect of Israel's 1979 treaty with Egypt, said Sunday he was sure the two countries would settle the Taba border dispute soon, paving the way for a summit meeting.

Mr. Weizman said he believed a border accord would lead to restoration of Egypt's diplomatic mission in Israel to ambassador level and a summit between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Asked if he expected an early improvement in relations, Mr. Weizman told Reuters: "One hundred per cent — first of all the Taba thing, and then ambassadors and then a summit meeting of Mr. Peres and Mr. Mubarak — 100 per cent."

Mr. Peres is due to hand over the premiership to right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in October under a power-sharing agreement. Mr. Weizman's remarks made clear he expected a summit before that date.

Another government source said a meeting could be held as early as the end of July if U.S. special envoy Abraham Sofaer managed to tie up an arbitration agreement on Taba, a tiny Red Sea beach strip Israel retained after withdrawing from the Sinai peninsula in 1982.

The government source said intensive efforts were under way to have a Taba accord ready for signing when U.S. Vice-President George Bush visits Israel and Egypt at the end of July.

There was a chance that Mr. Bush might preside at a signing ceremony involving the Israeli and Egyptian leaders, the source said.

Mr. Weizman said Israel would be forced to address the Palestinian issue seriously if Mr. Peres and Mr. Mubarak met.

The 1979 Camp David accords, signed by then Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the late President Anwar Sadat, called for a solution to the Palestinian problem but later talks on "autonomy" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza ended in deadlock.

"One thing the Israelis will have to realise, we will have to at least come to the beginning of grips with the Palestinian problem. People forget what Begin signed for," he said.

In another sign of a possible warming of relations, Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir told reporters he expected his Egyptian counterpart to visit Israel later this month.

Howe mission hits snags over uncertain meeting with Botha

LONDON (R) — A planned European peace mission to South Africa by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was run into serious trouble over the failure so far of efforts to set up a meeting with President P.W. Botha, Western diplomatic sources said Sunday.

The sources indicated that Mr. Howe might consider postponing his European Community (EC) mission due this week unless there is a breakthrough on arranging talks with Mr. Botha.

Britain was continuing intensive diplomatic efforts to set up the meeting in the face of protestations from Pretoria about Mr. Botha's crowded diary, the sources told Reuters.

"If the British have no luck with Botha, Howe will have to decide if it's worth going. That is a decision only he can take," one source said.

The EC mission was the idea of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who argued that persuasion — not economic sanctions — would end apartheid. Mr. Howe's brief is to start a dialogue between the white minority rulers and the black majority.

British sources said the plan was for a brief trip this week, principally to talk to Mr. Botha and his government and to see jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, followed by a longer visit at the end of the month.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said on Saturday he and other black nationalist leaders would not see Mr. Howe this week, but the Western sources said Britain appeared unfazed by their refusal as such talks were not the purpose of the initial visit.

"The object is to tell the whites: 'This really is it. This is your opportunity. Take it or you really are in trouble,'" said one source. "But the meeting with Botha is a key problem which has still to be sorted out."

The sources said officials in London were in touch with South African ambassador Denis Worell this weekend and British Ambassador Sir Patrick Moberly was in constant contact with the government in Pretoria.

At the British Foreign Office, a spokesman said Mr. Botha has said he would meet Mr. Howe some time in July. He said the Foreign Office was trying to establish an exact date.

S. Africa reports hull in violence, page 8

Heavy voter turn-out seen boosting Nakasone's hope

TOKYO (Agencies) — Japanese voters turned out in force across the country for Sunday's general election, signalling that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone could win the substantial majority he seeks.

Polls closed at 6 p.m. (0900 GMT) and 30 minutes earlier the Home Affairs Ministry put turnout at 65.96 per cent — barely one per cent below 1980 when Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) scored a landslide victory.

In 1983, when the LDP lost its outright parliamentary majority, the ministry figure was 62.48 per cent.

Counting does not start until Monday. The final turnout figure will only be available then but the publicly-owned Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) said that according to its computer projection, the figure would be around 71 per cent, compared with 67.94 for 1983 and 74.57 for 1980.

A large turnout usually benefits the LDP because the party can count on the support of increasingly conservative floating voters normally not politically active, analysts said.

Mr. Nakasone is gambling his political future on the elections to restore the parliamentary majority his party lost in 1983.

About 86 million eligible voters will choose the 512 lower house seats from 835 candidates. Also at stake are half the 252 seats in the less powerful upper house, for which there are 306 candidates.

Mr. Nakasone decided to call the lower house elections 18 months ahead of schedule in tandem with the regularly scheduled upper house poll so as to boost voter turnout.

Even the weather appeared to favour the ruling party. Despite forecasts of storms across the country, it was generally cloudy.

The reason for the simultaneous elections was ostensibly to correct the distribution of lower house seats, which the supreme court had declared unconstitutional because population shifts had left some areas better represented than others.

But a "dual election" was seen as likely to help the LDP by boosting voter turnout, and Mr. Nakasone's way of arranging it came under attack from the opposition parties.

INSIDE

- * Saudis continue bid to settle Bahrain-Qatar dispute, page 2
- * Arab and Islamic funds extend JD 20.4 million loan to Jordan, page 3
- * The future of Lebanon — the demographic factor, page 4
- * The tragic life of the trash people, page 5
- * Becker crowned Wimbledon champion for second time, page 6
- * U.N. report predicts sharp rise in oil prices in '90s, page 7
- * Mitterrand begins visit to Moscow today, page 8

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4

Lebanese laud Syrian troops' peace drive in West Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Hundreds of elite Syrian soldiers brought tranquillity to Muslim west Beirut Sunday as they continued to enforce a drive against militia street fighting.

"I saw the Syrians stop a sinister-looking tough man. They put him up against a wall with his hands above his head and frisked him," said one west Beirut resident. "It was good to see."

Several Lebanese politicians and top militia officials have welcomed the deployment last Friday of about 500 Syrian security men, military observers and special forces troops at key points in the battle-scarred western sector.

Security sources have reported the capital unusually quiet since the security drive began a week ago, adding that a Syrian-backed truce announced on June 14 appeared to be holding at embattled Palestinian refugee camps on the edge of the city.

About 160 people died in five weeks of fighting between Shiite and Palestinian gunmen at the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, a staunch Falangist critic of Syrian power-holding in Lebanon, applauded the Syrian move despite earlier militia reports that Damascus might reinforce its presence and take direct action to restore order.

"If this deployment puts an end to the war in west Beirut and an introduction to the end of war in

soldiers did not mean military intervention. "There are security elements under my command," he said.

As Salir Saturday reported that Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam had told visitors Syria would send reinforcements to Beirut if it proved necessary to intervene directly.

Marwan Almadhah, a top official of the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), told state-run Beirut Radio he appreciated Syria's concern for security in west Beirut.

"The PSP and the powerful Shiite Amal movement — the two most powerful militias in west Beirut — agreed a week ago to close down scores of offices they use as bases there as the first step towards ending inter-Muslim anarchy."

George Saadeh, recently-elected president of President Amin Gemayel's Palatine Party, told east Beirut's Voice of Lebanon radio the situation in west Beirut was abnormal and needed extraordinary measures to deal with it.

Meanwhile Beirut's French-language *Nouveau* magazine said Sunday the United States has asked Syria to help prevent Palestinian leaders from staging a revival in the Lebanese capital.

The latest edition of the magazine quoted Western diplomatic sources as saying intensive contacts between

Egypt, Sudan to play down Numeiri issue

(CAIRO) (Agencies) Sudan and Egypt have agreed to play down the sensitive issue of ousted President Jaafar Numeiri's political exile in Egypt, a Sudanese spokesman said Sunday.

During talks here this week, Sudanese head of state Ahmad Ali Al Mirghani and Egyptian leaders decided not to tackle the subject in their newspapers in a provocative way, so as to avoid potential friction and embarrassment, spokesman Amin Abdul Latif told reporters.

He was speaking for Mr. Mirghani as the figurehead chairman of a five-man council, which serves as a collective head of state, ended a three-day official visit which underscored close ties between Sudan and its more powerful neighbour.

Mr. Mirghani was the most senior personality to come here from Khartoum since elections last April ended a year of military-guided rule following the 1985 ouster of Numeiri.

Egypt has rejected Sudanese demands for Numeiri's extradition because, it argues, its constitution forbids handing over toppled leaders once they have been granted asylum.

The late Shah of Iran and Numeiri are the two most prominent recent political exiles, Mr. Mirghani earlier told a news

conference that the issue of Numeiri — wanted in Khartoum to face charges of misrule, treason and corruption during 16 years in power — was before an Egyptian court.

Both governments would accept the court's ruling following the case brought by Sudanese lawyers, Mr. Abdul Latif said.

Sudanese Attorney-General Abdul Mahmoud Saleh is expected here to follow the case for extradition, scheduled to start on Tuesday in Cairo's administrative court.

Mr. Mirghani said Sudan had no plan to mediate between Egypt and Libya, which are locked in mutual hostility but enjoy good relations with Khartoum's new rulers.

He said he discussed the state of Cairo-Tripoli relations with President Hosni Mubarak "but there is no project for mediation."

Sudan's ties with Libya, he said, were "friendly, brotherly and good." Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government has shipped free oil to Sudan.

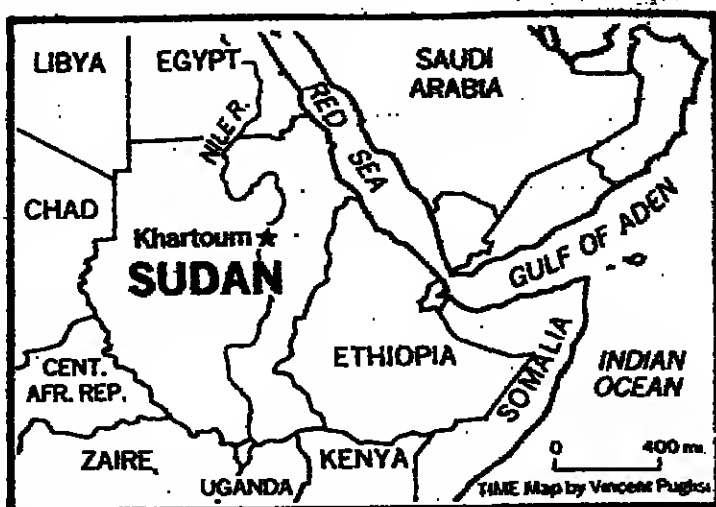
Mr. Mirghani later flew to the Mediterranean resort of Alexandria, where officials said he was expected to spend a 10-day holiday before returning home.

Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi is expected to pay a politically more significant visit to Egypt soon but dates have not been set.

In Khartoum, a spokesman for the Sudanese Bar Association, Ishag Sheddad, claimed that he would present to an Egyptian court evidence that Numeiri was conspiring against Sudan from Egypt and had allocated \$40 million to organise the assassination of senior political figures in Khartoum and overthrow the new regime.

Well-informed Egyptian sources said they were unaware of any political activities by Numeiri and that the position of President Hosni Mubarak's government was that Numeiri would not be turned over.

It was unclear whether Mr. Sheddad would be cooperating with the attorney general, or whether two different extradition cases would be filed.



Saudis continue bid to resolve reef dispute

KUWAIT (AP) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on Sunday discussed means of resolving a potentially explosive territorial dispute between Bahrain and Qatar, official sources here reported.

Saudi Prince Saud Al Faisal visited Qatar and Bahrain earlier in week, before coming to Kuwait. He told reporters after a meeting with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, that the tour was related to efforts underway to arrange a settlement between Bahrain and Qatar.

The meeting with Sheikh Jaber was attended by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

"My tour comes within the context of (Saudi) King Fahd's efforts to devise a decisive solution to the dispute between the two countries," Prince Saud told reporters.

He said that foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in their meeting at Taif, Saudi Arabia, last week examined means of resolving the Bahrain-Qatar dispute.

Bahrain has laid claim to a string of tiny islands off the coast of Qatar, which it says are part of its territory. Qatar has refused the claim, saying the islands are part of its territory.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Melilla troubled by community strife

By Jules Stewart
Reuter

MELILLA, Spain (R) — Spain's sleepy North African sea port of Melilla has become a political powder keg, with Spaniards and Muslims in open conflict in the garrison city of 60,000 people.

Several people were injured in recent clashes with police when Spanish rightists took to the streets to vent political grievances which have strong racial overtones.

The clashes took place shortly before the government and Muslim political leaders agreed last month to grant Spanish nationality to thousands of Muslim residents of Melilla and its sister enclave, Ceuta, within the next 18 months.

"This is our territory and we will defend it tooth and nail," the leader of the rightist Popular Coalition (PCP) Party, Luis Fernandez Munoz, told Reuters earlier.

"I swept Melilla in the Spanish general election on June 22, snatching the enclave's three seats in parliament from the ruling Socialists in what political sources said was a reaction against the city's residents of Moroccan origin."

"This is our homeland," Ahomah Mohamed Duda, leader of Melilla's 20,000-strong Moroccan-origin community, said.

"Many of our fathers served in the Spanish army, thousands of us were born here and yet most of us are denied the vote and barred from travelling freely in Spain," he told Reuters.

A new aliens law last March made illegal residents liable to expulsion.

Only 3,200 of the city's Muslims, which Mr. Duda says number 30,000, are Spanish citizens. Most of the others have police registration cards, which bar them from travelling to mainland Spain, or have no identity papers at all.

"The Socialists violated Spanish law by promising to bestow citizenship on these people without discrimination," Mr. Fernandez Munoz said.

Mr. Duda said his followers were no longer prepared to live as second-class citizens, denied Spanish nationality while employed in manual labour at low wages.

Many are forced to seek sub-standard housing in the so-called "gully of death," a Muslim ghetto, as Spaniards often refuse them rentals in other neighbourhoods.

Melilla has been the scene of battles for sovereignty since it was founded by the Romans 2,000 years ago.

Spain denies charges it is a colonial outpost in Moroccan territory on the grounds that the Kingdom of Morocco had not come into existence when Spaniards conquered the garrison in 1497.

Spain also maintains the smaller and politically untroubled enclave of Ceuta, 480 kilometres to the west.

Spanish political sources say sovereignty over both cities will probably have to be relinquished if Spain recovers the British colony of Gibraltar, across the straits from Ceuta. Its claim for sovereignty is currently under negotiation.

Melilla's present 12.3-square-kilometre area was established in 1862 when local chiefs and the Spanish garrison commander agreed to fire a cannon from the fortress overlooking the city and set the boundary where the shell landed.

The city was declared a free port a year later, setting the scene for what was to become its lifeblood — smuggling.

A 10-kilometre long fence was erected along the boundary separating Melilla from Morocco. The loosely-policed barrier has been cut open in several places and thousands of people pour in daily from Morocco on foot or by bicycle.

In the afternoon, they can be seen carrying back to Morocco black plastic bags filled with electronic gadgetry and domestic appliances.

More than 7,000 cross daily at official border posts, which local residents say are transit points for television sets and other large goods taken to Morocco by car.

"The city would collapse if it were not for smugglers," said the editor of a local newspaper said.

Spaniards protesting against growing Muslim political influence are the inheritors to local right-wing traditions.

"This was one of the first cities to revolt against the Spanish Republic, touching off the 1936-39 civil war which Gen. Francisco Franco won to become dictator of Spain until his death in 1975."

A statue of Gen. Franco erected two years after the restoration of democracy still stands at the entrance to the port.

Uniforms are highly visible in the city, defended by 8,500 soldiers, foreign legionnaires and paramilitary civil guards.

Israel confirms officer on trial for spying

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev Sunday broke the silence surrounding a sensitive espionage case and confirmed an Israeli officer was on trial for spying for Syria, Israel's principal Middle East adversary.

The Israeli army has so far refused all comment on the case. Because of a court ban and military censorship, information about it has been published solely outside the country where reports said the officer was a Druze major in Israeli military intelligence.

Asked by reporters why no information could be published, Bar-Lev replied: "Because the court has decided the case should be heard behind closed doors and nothing about it should be made public."

He said the officer, whose name has not been disclosed, was arrested by police and faced civil criminal charges.

Local press reports quoted the New York-published Hebrew language newspaper *Yisrael Shelem* as saying the suspect was

the son of a well-known retired senior officer of Israel's border police.

Many members of the border police, a para-military unit, are from Israel's Druze minority. The Druze have communities in Syria and Lebanon as well as Israel.

Israeli newspapers said Attorney General Yosef Harish would consider legal action against those who disclosed the case, including local newspapers who quoted the New York newspaper.

Top U.S. commander highlights U.S. Navy role in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — A top U.S. general said the American naval force deployed in the Gulf plays an important role in backing Washington's commitment to keep open the strategic waterway.

Gen. George B. Crist, commander of the U.S. Central Command, said the five-ship Middle East Force (MEF) was the most visible U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

He was speaking aboard a U.S. warship during a ceremony Saturday night at which Middle East Force Commander Rear Admiral John F. Addams handed over to Rear Admiral Harold J. Bernsen.

Gen. Crist said the Iran-Iraq war affected the Gulf, which Washington was committed to keeping open. About 50% of the non-communist world's oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz.

Admiral Addams, who is to be commander of the National War College in Washington, said about 150 merchant vessels had been hit since the Iran-Iraq "tanker war" started just over two years ago.

Negev to meet Israel's water shortage

By Anthony Tucker
The Guardian

THE ISRAELI government is considering a proposal to "mine" the huge reserves of brackish water beneath the Negev Desert.

After three years of drought, the Israeli national water grid runs at a deficit of about 700 million cubic metres of water a year currently being covered by over-extraction from the Sea of Galilee, the level of which is now more than two yards below normal. Water use, in agriculture and industry, is increasing and current plans for recycling will not fill the gap even in the drought breaks.

Scientists estimate that there is at least five billion cubic metres of

water trapped in the rock strata half-a-mile below the surface of the Negev. This would be enough to deal with shortages and provide additional water for irrigation for several hundred years.

Hydrologists at the Ben Gurion University's Jacobi Blaustein Institute for Desert Studies, at Sede Boker deep in the Negev, have now confirmed, however, that there is a second reservoir at a deeper level whose volume is probably twice that of the upper one.

Although the water in this deeper reservoir is far too saline to drink, it could be used in agriculture and release better quality water for the country's drinking water supply.

In the light of agricultural experiments which are already beginning to show that saline irrigation can produce high yields, the director of the institute, Professor Louis Berkovsky, has proposed systematic exploitation of the underground water.

The existing Israeli water grid, one of the most closely controlled in the world, lends itself to supplementary supply either through a pipeline from the least saline of the desert reservoirs feeding the upstream reach of the River Jordan, or feeding directly into irrigation or industrial water systems.

Additional water from the Negev for the highly developed northern part of the country could eliminate any need for desalination plants in the foreseeable future.

Additional water from the Negev for the highly developed northern part of the country could eliminate any need for desalination plants in the foreseeable future.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		23:00	News Summary
17:00		23:05	Evening Show (Cont.)
17:30		24:00	Chase down
PROGRAMME ONE			
17:30	News in Arabic		
17:45	Cartoon		
17:50	Children's programme		
18:20	Hill Country		
18:50	Local programme on the Annual Forces		
19:30	Programme review		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Jerusalem: Past and Present		
20:50	Arabic Series		
21:35	Local Comedy		
22:00	Music with a Star (Arabic)		
22:30	News summary in Arabic		
23:10	Varieties programme		
PROGRAMME TWO			
18:50	Landscape of Israel		
19:00	News in French		
19:15	Magazine Sport		
19:30	News in Hebrew		
19:45	Twelve 2000		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Winning Points		
21:10	News in English		
22:00	News in English		
22:30	News in English		
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07:00	Light Music		
07:30	Newsweek		
08:00	Morning Show		
16:00	News Summary		
16:05	Pop Session		
11:30	Yes Minister		
12:00	News Summary		
12:05	Pop Session (Cont.)		
13:00	News Summary		
13:05	Pop Session (Cont.)		
14:00	News Bulletin		
14:10	Instruments		
14:15	Over a Cup of Tea		
15:00	Concert Hour		
16:00	News Summary		
16:05	Instruments		
16:30	Old Favourites		
17:00	Talking About Music		
17:30	Pop Session		
18:00	News Summary		
18:05	Sports Round-up		
18:50	Music		
19:30	Music with a Star		
20:00	Evening Show		
21:00	News Summary		
21:05	Evening Show (Cont.)		
22:00	News Summary		
22:05	Evening Show (Cont.)		
BBC: WORLD SERVICE			
6.30, 7.30, 12.3 KHz.			
07:00	Newsweek 07:30	For What the Bell Tolls 07:45	The State of the Day 07:50
08:00	World News 08:09	Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30	Letterbox 08:45
09:00	Newsweek 09:30	Roundup of the Week 09:50	Newsweek 09:50
10:00	World News 10:09	Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30	World News 10:40
11:00	World News 11:09	Sportsworld 11:00	World News 11:10
12:00	World News 12:09	Anything Goes 12:00	World News 12:09
13:00	Financial News 13:15	World News 13:15	World News 13:15
14:00	World News 14:09	World News 14:09	World News 14:09
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Jordan remembers King Talal on anniversary of his death



King Talal bin Abdulhussayn. AMMAN (Petra) — Today marks the 14th anniversary of the death of King Talal bin Abdulhussayn, father of His Majesty King Hussein and

on the occasion, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, issued the following information about the life of King Talal: The late king assumed his constitutional powers on Sept. 6th, 1951 and embarked on implementing the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and achieving its far-reaching objectives and goals. But illness prevented the king from pursuing this noble goal and he had to hand down the standard to his son King Hussein on Aug. 11, 1952.

King Talal was born in Mecca in 1909 and received military training at Sandhurst military college in Britain. He was the first Jordanian army officer to graduate from the college in 1939. King Talal took part in the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 and fought alongside the troops of the Jordanian Armed Forces in defence of the Arab land and Palestine, Petra said.

Assad, East German official discuss higher education issues

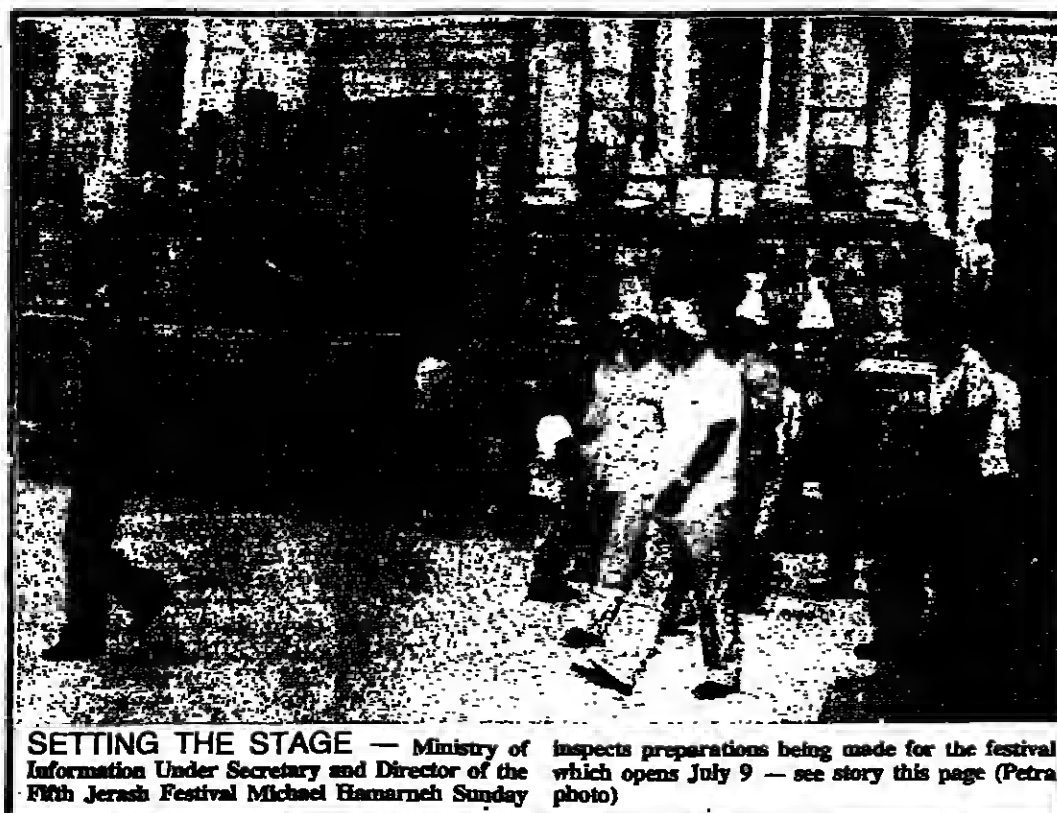
AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad Sunday received East German Deputy Minister of Higher Education Guntar Hyden, who is currently on a visit to Jordan. In the meeting, the two officials discussed existing cooperation between Jordan and East Germany in higher education fields. The meeting was attended by the ministry's secretary general, Dr. Ahmad Al Tal.

During the meeting the two sides agreed on the exchange of teachers and physical education specialists, East Germany's participation in training Jordanian sports instructors and coaches from the faculty, as well as on East Germany's contribution to setting up a sports school at the faculty. The two sides also agreed on sending a group of Jordanian students to pursue their higher education at German institutes, exchanging books and academic publications as well as involving a number of East German scholars in a sports conference, which will be held at the Faculty of Physical Education in October.

Ministry receives requests for teachers from Brunei, Indonesia

AMMAN (Petra) — Brunei and Indonesia have asked the Ministry of Education to provide them with Jordanian teachers, according to the ministry's assistant secretary general, Mr. Khaled Al Ghazzawi. Mr. Ghazzawi added that each year the ministry provides several Arab countries with teachers of various specialisations and for various cycles in accordance with cultural agreements signed with these countries. He also pointed out that between 2,500-3,000 teachers are seconded every year to these countries.

Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and North Yemen. Mr. Ghazzawi said. He stressed that the ministry's policy of seconding teachers is based on sound and well-studied bases drawn up by specialised committees and he added that to date the ministry has not received any notification from any Arab country concerning the termination of any teacher's contract. A number of committees from Arab countries are due here within the next few days to draw up contracts with Jordanian teachers, Mr. Ghazzawi concluded.



SETTING THE STAGE — Ministry of Information Under Secretary and Director of the Fifth Jerash Festival Michael Hamarnah Sunday photo

Jordanian, Indonesian commerce chambers sign agreement on trade cooperation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — As part of stepped up efforts to even out the balance of trade between Jordan and Indonesia, both countries' chambers of commerce Sunday signed an agreement on trade cooperation which will expand the volume of trade exchange between the two countries.

Under the agreement, both chambers agreed to help Jordanian and Indonesian traders carry out their transactions and to encourage both governments to initiate larger trade deals.

According to official figures, the bilateral trade balance is at present in favour of Jordan which exported \$30 million worth of products to Indonesia in 1985 against importing \$17 million worth of Indonesian goods in the same year.

Jordan's exports to Indonesia are phosphates, potash, rock phosphate, phosphoric acid and raw materials for fertilisers industries. Indonesian exports to Jordan are sawn timber, plywood, textiles, coffee, meat and canned food.

Sunday's agreement was reached after a week-long visit to Jordan by a 23-member Indonesian trade mission which

comprises industrialists, government officials and bankers. The Indonesian team earlier paid visits to Tunisia and Morocco.

Dr. Algammar Ma, chairman of the National Agency for Export Development (NAFED) in Indonesia, described the teams' visit to Jordan as "very positive" and successful. "We received a very good response from the Jordanian private sector," Dr. Ma told the Jordan Times in an interview on Sunday. Dr. Ma, who heads the team said: "Both Jordanian and Indonesian traders believe that the present volume of trade between the two countries could be expanded."

During their stay in Jordan, a \$4.5 million agreement for the purchase of 15,000 cubic metres of Indonesian plywood was signed between a Jordanian and an Indonesian private company, said Dr. Ma. He did not mention the names of the companies. The Jordanian private sector is also discussing with their Indonesian counterparts prospects of importing more Indonesian spices, processed food, coffee and textiles. The team also held discussions with representatives of the Jordanian private banking sector regarding opening letters of credit between

Arab, Islamic funds extend JD 20.4m in loans to help finance Zarqa Basin project

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will receive a total of JD 20.4 million from four Arab and Islamic funds to help finance a project for the development of the Zarqa River Basin and West Germany will continue to provide assistance for conducting a feasibility study on the project, according to an official announcement issued in Amman on Sunday.

The announcement, made by the Ministry of Planning, said that the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) will loan Jordan seven million Kuwaiti Dinars, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) will provide five million Kuwaiti Dinars, the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) will loan four million Kuwaiti Dinars and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will provide the balance.

The project aims at preventing soil erosion and reducing the residues and the silt which normally accumulate at the bottom of the reservoir behind the King Talal Dam. Reducing the amount of silt will mean additional amounts of water for irrigation, it added.

According to the plan, the project will help develop agriculture over a total area of 820,000 dunums of land.

Three stages

According to the Ministry of Planning announcement, the project is to be divided into three major stages; the first aiming to develop agriculture and to protect the soil from erosion and to plant crops on an area of 346,000 dunums.

It said that the second stage entails developing forest areas and pasture land over an area of 250,000 dunums. The third stage entails providing protection to the river banks along a length of 53 kilometres. This is designed to

stop earth from settling at the bottom of the river and the reservoir. The third stage also entails improving 16 kilometres of rural roads and maintaining 1660 kilometres along the sides of the valley.

The announcement said that the project site has been divided into six sub-units in order to facilitate the implementation of schemes and to implement each one independently. The project entails setting up administration units in Sakheh, Jerash, Al Mudawwar, Al Sukhneh, Al Aalouk and Rumeinin, the announcement said. Once it is completed, the project will benefit some 5,665 families and will increase the area of land which is presently planted with fruit trees and will reduce the area of land grown with cereals, it added.

Farmers living in the area of the project or those benefiting from its schemes will be guided into employing modern agricultural techniques in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture which will draw up land use maps for their land, the announcement said.

The ministry will also draw up contracts with local farmers on the type of crops they will grow in return for advice and guidance in techniques and other extension services to help the farmers to develop their land.

Jordanian troupe, documentary to open folklore activities at Fifth Jerash Festival



Jerash Festival of Culture & Arts

AMMAN (Petra) — The first event of the folklore activities at the Fifth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, which is due to open on July 9, will display Jordanian arts and folklore and there will also be a documentary on various aspects of Jordanian development, the festival's director Michael Hamarnah said Sunday. He added that the film show will be on show at two rest areas offering refreshments to visitors.

arrangements have been made to take care of young children and he explained that there will be a special nursery on the site which will be manned by 20 female nurses and supervisors.

Mr. Hamarnah, who inspected the grounds and facilities at the site, said that the higher national committee hopes that this year's activities will be no less successful than those of previous years.

The festival, to be held under royal patronage, aims to highlight Jordan's cultural heritage and to be an arena for interaction among various world cultures.

Jordanian, Arab and international groups will perform at the festival and a number of Egyptian theatrical shows will be presented during the event. Folklore troupes from Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Indonesia will also give performances whilst Spain, the Soviet Union and Italy will be bringing ballet troupes to the festival. Other troupes performing at the festival will come from France, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Alia arranges transport for delegates to expatriates' conference

AMMAN (Petra) — New arrangements for transporting and accommodating Jordanian expatriate delegations taking part in the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference have been finalised by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia Vice President for Public Relations Muntab Toukan said Sunday.

Mr. Toukan said that the arrangements include facilitating the entry of delegation members into Jordan, securing hotel reservations and providing the guests with banking facilities. Other steps to be taken include providing a team of Alia's public relations staff to accompany the conference members to their hotels and the opening of a Alia office in the conference headquarters to assist the participants in securing their return reservations, Mr. Toukan added.

Four hundred delegates from six Arab countries as well as from Europe, America and Australia are to take part in the conference which will be held under royal patronage. The conference aims at bolstering expatriates' links with their home country and acquainting them with areas which ensure profitable investment.

According to Mr. Toukan, conferees will receive files which contain facts about Jordan's tourism industry and cultural activities. The information is available in several foreign languages to assist Jordanian expatriates in promoting Jordan's tourism and in improving its image abroad.

Mr. Toukan is a member of the conference's higher preparatory committee.

WAJ to pump water from Azraq to Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has completed a study on increasing the amount of drinking water pumped from the Azraq and Suwayh regions to the Greater Amman area, WAJ Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani announced here Sunday. He said that the project, the cost of which is estimated at JD 27.5 million, is designed to supply additional quantities of water to all districts in the capital.

laying pipelines along a distance of 100 kilometres, drilling wells to store the water and pumping an additional 2,000 cubic metres of water per hour to Amman, Mr. Keilani said.

At Suwayh, pumps will be providing an additional 1,250 cubic metres of water per hour, but the project there requires drilling eight wells and providing pumps and electric equipment along the 50 kilometre line carrying the water to Amman, Mr. Keilani added.

AFM director leaves for Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Hashem Al Sabbagh, the director general of the Amman Financial Market (AFM), has left for Tunis to take part in a meeting of the Arab Financial Markets Association which is due to open Monday.

The two-day meeting will discuss subjects related to the association's activities and will study a report by the association board on last year's financial performance and will also set up a special body to deal with obstacles impeding investments in Arab financial markets, according to

Dr. Sabbagh. He said that the delegates, who represent financial markets in the Arab World, will discuss setting up special funds for joint Arab investments and will issue a statement urging Arab countries to support the financing of joint Arab projects.

Taking part in the meeting, he added, will be delegates from Jordan, Morocco, Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt and Kuwait in addition to the Arab Monetary Fund.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kana'an meets CIDA delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taber Kana'an Sunday met with a delegation from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), currently on a visit to Jordan. During the meeting the two sides discussed projects which the agency could finance within a grant which the Canadian government intends to offer to Jordan. Dr. Kana'an explained the goals and priorities of the five-year development plan. The agency's project manager explained the agency's activities and the financing methods it has adopted. The meeting was attended by Canadian Ambassador in Amman Gary Hamman and the ministry's secretary general, Dr. Ziyad Fariz, and senior ministry officials. The delegation will hold several meetings to discuss the priority projects to which the agency will contribute.

Cabinet okays accreditation regulation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved a regulation for honorary consuls accredited to Jordan. The regulation specifies the bases for accrediting these honorary consuls.

Teachers end People's Army course

IRBID (Petra) — A group of teachers in Irbid Governorate have completed a military training course for joining the People's Army and were graduated at a ceremony attended by Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin, senior officials and army officers. Mr. Amin and other speakers outlined the importance of the People's Army and the role it can play in supporting the armed forces. Training for another batch of People's Army recruits, started at the Ramtha and Shajra centres of Irbid Governorate on Saturday. The 45-day military training entails practical and theoretical work, training in the use of light arms, civil defence work and first aid.

Yarmouk holds ceremony for graduates

IRBID (Petra) — A celebration for honoring distinguished graduates from Yarmouk University was held Sunday. A number of staff members spoke at the ceremony, praising the good efforts of the students and the diligence which enabled them to achieve excellent results. Towards the end of the celebration awards and prizes were distributed to the 90 distinguished students. Members of the university's staff and relatives of the graduates attended the celebration.

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Harsh reminder in drought

AS THE Jordanian public and private sectors swing into action to begin implementation of the 1986-1990 development plan, recent reports of the severe drought now afflicting the Kingdom serve as a harsh reminder of past failures in planning and the need to ever-more-carefully husband our scarce resources. While numbers and statistics never give the full story, they are instructive in this case and paint a bleak picture of the drought's likely impact on the critical agricultural sector as well as on the overall economy.

To begin with, almost 80 per cent of Jordan's cultivated lands depend on rainfall for production. Last winter's rainfall was half the annual average, but the effect of the drought on wheat production will be even worse than that. Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director General Hassan Al Nabulsi estimates that wheat production will be no more than 20 per cent of the 1973-1983 average. The production of barley will also be affected, with Mr. Nabulsi predicting a "negligible" harvest. Fifty thousand Jordanian farmers will suffer from the drought conditions.

Since agriculture is the backbone of our economy, these drought-induced production shortfalls will have serious impacts on other sectors. Thus a minimum of 100,000 tonnes of wheat will have to be imported in the coming year. In order to maintain livestock production at minimum levels, the Ministry of Supply will have to import 120,000 tonnes of barley, which it will sell at subsidised prices. In order to save on feed costs the import of livestock will be restricted, but consumer demand for fresh meat may well lead to greater imports of more costly chilled meat. These increased imports will further strain Jordan's balance of payments, and the higher subsidies bill will increase the budget deficit to be absorbed by the Treasury.

All of these measures, many of which will be taken by the national drought relief committee, merely treat the symptoms of the drought, rather than adequately address the causes of the current distress. This stop-gap approach will do nothing to enable Jordan to better cope with drought conditions in the future. Mr. Nabulsi highlighted the need for improved planning when he noted that this year's drought is particularly serious because many farmers have not yet recovered from losses incurred during the drought of 1984.

Of course we can do nothing about yearly rainfall. In some years it will be sufficient, some years more than necessary and occasionally fall below our needs. But if we are truly serious about achieving food security and ensuring stable agricultural production as the foundation of the Jordanian economy, then we need to plan for the bad years instead of counting providentially on sufficient rainfall and abundant harvests. The JCO director pointed in the right direction when he suggested that the government should maintain feed reserves to see us through hard times, and in his urging that more attention be paid to rangeland management. This is one area in which government involvement is essential, for when nature acts against a private farmer, only the government can tip the odds back in the farmer's favour.

So in addition to the patchwork of measures designed to reduce the impact of the current drought on Jordanian living standards, we hope to see long-range efforts towards permanently limiting the susceptibility of Jordanian agriculture to rainfall shortages. For only when planning triumphs over the vagaries of nature will we truly hope to achieve food security.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King shows the way

IN a message addressed to the prime minister, King Hussein referred to the tragic events at Yarmouk University and the lesson that must be learnt from those events. The death of the three students due to rioting on the campus, he said, should open our eyes wide, and prompt us to exert double efforts in our drive to care for our educational institutions. He called on the government to redress all matters pertaining to education and to plug loopholes that emerged as a result of negligence or leniency, or through attempts by stray groups to deviate our sound course. For achieving all this, the King said, the government must now identify loopholes and gaps and try to tackle them as soon as possible through introducing legislative, administrative and organisational measures with the purpose of safeguarding our higher institutions and protecting our wealth and national interests. In this endeavour, the King commended people's awareness and the alert security system in Jordan, who, he said, cooperate with the executive authority for foiling any attempts of disturbance. King Hussein also pointed out the homogeneous nature of the Jordanian people and their true and total support for their leadership and their keenness on achieving their objectives.

Al Dustour: Protecting education

THIS country has the right to take pride in its achievement in education and the quality of educated people that serve as a model example for other developing nations. Despite Jordan's limited means and resources, its leadership has been able to set up three modern universities in cooperation with the government and people. These higher institutions have absorbed tens of thousands of students over the years and provided knowledge, training and skill, necessary for the development of Jordan and the Arab Nation at large. The stable climate and the quiet atmosphere which our country has been enjoying over the years and the constructive system, which has marked the students' dealings and dialogues with their superiors for solving problems have contributed to creating an opportune atmosphere for the students to pursue their higher studies in peace. This state of affairs has marked academic life in the Kingdom over the years. The sad events which occurred at Yarmouk University in May caused shock and pain to all of us, because our Jordanian family has been in the habit of solving its disagreements in a peaceful and democratic manner. As King Hussein said these events should prompt us to take precautionary measures for averting all trouble in future.

Sawt Al Shaab: Safeguarding education

IN his message to the prime minister, King Hussein reaffirmed the need to adhere to the basic principles of Jordan's policy, and the need to redress all matters pertaining to education in the Kingdom. The King said he was pained like all members of the Jordanian family about the death of students and the tragic events at Yarmouk University which, he said, should never be repeated. But he said that the people and government should never allow stray groups to tamper with the wealth and the destiny of this country so that our educational process can proceed unhindered and unperturbed and so that our people can march ahead towards further progress. The King's call on the government to redress the educational process in Jordan and develop our educational institutions aims at underlining the fact that it is a national duty for us to protect our institutions and safeguard them for serving the future generations. For this reason the King called on the government to redress all matters pertaining to education and to plug all loopholes through which stray groups can tamper with the destiny of this nation.

Iran-Iraq war — Enough is enough

By Waleed Sa'adi

THE Iran-Iraq war is well into its sixth year with no sign in the horizon that it is ending. On the contrary, recent developments indicate that the war is escalating and assuming more ominous dimensions every day. The death toll is measured in the thousands and the injured in the hundreds of thousands. Yet, the international community is doing almost nothing to stop the bloodiest of all wars in recent history.

At this stage, after six years of bloodshed unrivaled in contemporary history, one no longer cares who is or was at fault. This issue of guilt or innocence is rendered moot in view of the untold deaths, sufferings and destruction which have resulted from this infamous conflict. The only concern for humanity at large is for the young boys and men and their families on both sides of the fence. As human beings and members of the international community we cannot care anymore for all the other considerations, including the ideological or strategic interests of either party to the armed conflict. There comes a time in any war when enough is enough.

The TV sights of the dead and injured, Iraqi or Iranian, the stories one hears about the suffering of widows, mothers, fathers and brothers and sisters in both camps, bleed even the hardened heart. And one no longer finds consolation that one side is winning and the other is losing.

One is grieved tremendously to

witness the international community watching this war with seeming indifference to the human dimension as if almost saying that the killed on both sides are non-people with whom the other world has no cultural or emotional affinity to really care. One can almost sense the outrageous feeling that the people of the Middle East are too backward, too savage and too uncivilised to be treated as human beings worthy of the concern, affection and attention of the international community.

How many of us, including Arabs and Muslims, truly associate ourselves with the dead Iraqis or Iranians or with the sufferings of their widows, children and relatives? How many of us in fact relate to the victims of war? Have humanity been hardened enough to view that war in statistical terms only.

The superpowers and other major powers are concerned about their strategic interests first and foremost. Their computers are buzzing with data about how to capitalise on any possible power vacuum that could ensue when the bleeding stops and there is no more blood to shed. Their experts are already making projections for the future and preparing for all possible scenarios. Other nations on the periphery are mostly concerned about their trade and commerce and are willing to sell anything including weapons and ominous means of destruction for no other reason than increasing the volume of their exports. After

all there is stagnation in world trade and a deep recession in almost every country. Who cares about the dead people of the Middle East if national interests, whether political or economic, can be promoted and enhanced? One sees more concern and care when an earthquake hits a certain city or when a typhoon floods a coastal urban area. Who can explain the callousness of the world towards this war? And let no one convince you that there is nothing that could be done to stop the hemorrhage or that everything that possibly could be done had been tried in vain. Nothing could be more untrue.

There are many options at the disposal of the international community, meaningful options with teeth, to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. In the past the world acted with potency in lesser grave situations. When there is a will to act, the ways and means are seldom the issue.

First and foremost there must be a determination to act. Again the issue here is no longer the guilt or innocence of the Iraqis or the Iraqis. The only issue at stake is ending the fighting dimension of the conflict for the sake of the human beings on both countries, human beings with flesh and bones like you and me with feelings and loved ones to care for and think about.

Since the two countries, Iraq and Iran, have for whatever reason failed to end their war, then the world is duty bound to

step in boldly and forcefully to help their fellow human beings in Iraq and Iran. The immediate issue is to end the war for the sake of the human beings who are slaughtered on both sides of the frontier, with or without the cooperation of the two respective governments.

There is but one way to stop the war. The United Nations Security Council must be convened at the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations and in accordance with the U.N. Charter which bestows on the Secretary General this power to intervene and act. The Secretary General need not be too concerned with the cooperation, or lack of it, of the five permanent members of the Security Council. No matter what the stakes are for them in that war, they cannot openly oppose the convening of the U.N. Security Council for the purpose of ending a war which clearly falls under the category of situations threatening international peace and security. Otherwise the permanent members of the council would be identified openly with the forces perpetuating the conflict.

It is suggested here that the non-aligned countries and states members of the Islamic Conference as well as the Arab League, stay out of the debate of the council. It is equally proposed that only the members of the Security Council be seized with this situation away from regional or group pressures or influences.

The efforts of the said groups or regional organisations had been tried in the past and unfortunately they proved to be either bankrupt or paralysed. So let's leave them all out.

Once the U.N. Security Council is convened away from pressures and threats, it is proposed that the council adopt an "enough is enough" resolution, calling for immediate unconditional cease-fire and rapid and unconditional withdrawal to international borders. It is also envisioned that such a resolution contain other supplementary provisions imposing mandatory sanctions and an iron clad blockade against any party which does not abide in good faith by the resolution. Any such resolution would have a preambular paragraph stating that the action of the council is taken without prejudice to the respective positions and rights, juridical or otherwise, of either party to the conflict.

In case one party does not abide by the resolution and becomes therefore the object of the sanctions and the blockade, the other party shall nevertheless be requested to exercise constraint and to refrain from any act of aggression or escalation. Equally, the abiding state shall not benefit militarily or otherwise from the imposition of sanctions and the blockade against the other party. It may exercise only self-defence proportional to the threat posed against it by the other party.

It would be indeed very difficult

for any member of the Security Council to vote against such a resolution or for any permanent member to cast a veto against it, in view of its specific scope and purview, i.e., to stop the war now and forthwith.

When the guns are silent or rendered silent by the proposed international action, then the two parties, Iraq and Iran, may adjudicate their grievances in any forum which is mutually acceptable, perhaps the International Court of Justice for this purpose. But whether they agree to adjudicate their grievances or not, their guns remain silent for the sake of their respective peoples.

One could also propose the establishment of a compensatory fund, International as well as regional to aid the warring nations in their quest to reconstruct their nations and rehabilitate their respective countries' peoples. This idea could be put into effect as part of the proposed Security Council resolution.

If this blue print is rejected by the members of the Security Council under any pretext and the guns of both warring nations continue to pound the other side, then the Security Council itself shall be held responsible for the perpetuation of the war and its members shall be accountable by humanity for not exercising its primary responsibility to end this bleeding. The inaction of the Security Council would be its crime against humanity.

The future of Zionism: The demographic factor

By Christopher Mayhew

This is the second of two extensive extracts from an address delivered by Lord Mayhew in London on 3 June. The first appeared in Saturday's issue of the Jordan Times.

FOR many years now, moral and political pressures on Israel have been growing stronger. Throughout the 50s and 60s, united and confident, recognised and respected throughout the non-Arab World, it seemed to be fulfilling the highest hopes of its Zionist founders. The Zionist myths were still widely accepted. There was the myth that the Jewish people had been promised a state in the Balfour Declaration; that the Israeli Jews were descended from the Palestinian Jews of biblical times; that the Palestinian Arabs had not been driven out but had fled from their homes voluntarily; that they were not a people but simply refugees, and would in due course face reality and become assimilated in the rest of the Arab World. There was the myth that Israel, surrounded by powerful enemies, only wanted to be left in peace.

Zionism has a record of military success, but of political, economic and moral failure.

Few people outside Israel and the United States still believe these things. The great majority now accept that the Palestinians are a people — Poles recently conceded this, thus giving the lie to Golda Meir. The great majority concede the right of the Palestinians to self-determination in at least a part of Palestine, and are strongly critical of Zionist policies and practices. They realise that although Israel wants peace, it also wants land, and that its expansion can no longer be attributed simply to a craving for territorial ambition. They have been shocked by Israel's brutal oppression of the Palestinians in the West Bank, and by the bombardment of Beirut — and also, at one time or another, of Tunis, Baghdad, and Damascus and even the outskirts of Cairo. As a result, Israel has isolated itself in diplomatic terms and from the mass of world opinion. Moreover it is more divided politically than before and has manifestly lost much of its former self-confidence. Like Soviet communism, Zionism has a record of military success but of political, economic and moral failure.

How can these moral and political pressures on Israel be increased? First, by the immediate and complete cessation of indiscriminate terrorist outrages. Few things do more to keep the Palestinian people in exile and in bondage than the murder by one of their number, however unrepresentative, of elderly Jewish gentlemen in wheelchairs. The killing on the Achille Lauro was a godsend to the Zionist cause. It is universally acknowledged that occupied people have the right of armed resistance against the occupying power. Mrs. Thatcher recently acknowledged that the Afghan people had this right. Belatedly, in its Cairo Declaration, the PLO has drawn a clear distinction between

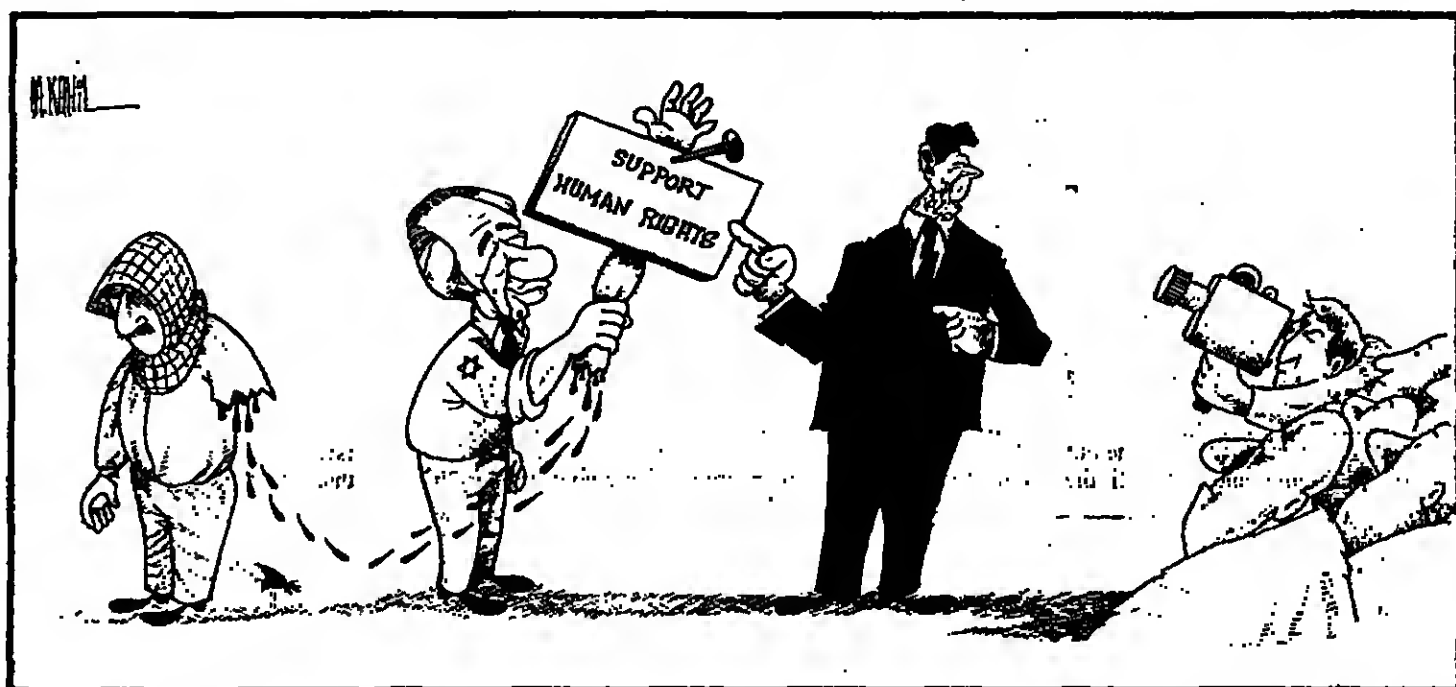
legitimate armed struggle and terrorism, and this is a helpful step forward. The Palestinians have the right of armed resistance against military targets of the occupying power in Palestine; but violence against innocent civilians such as that perpetrated by the Abu Nidal group, whether inside or outside Palestine, is wholly indefensible and counter-productive, in particular in its effect in hindering the U.S. more closely still to the Zionist cause. Its abandonment would greatly increase the political and psychological pressure on Israel, which is essential to the victory of the Palestinian cause.

Some of the bravest and most effective opponents of Zionism are Jewish.

This victory is also brought nearer whenever the Arabs and their friends demonstrate that their quarrel is with Zionism and not with Judaism and the Jewish people. Some of the bravest and most effective opponents of Zionism are Jewish. They are living proof that anti-Zionism is not anti-semitism, and they keep alive the hope that one day Jews and Arabs will coexist peacefully in Palestine. All the most effective opponents of Zionism have a sincere respect for Judaism and the Jewish people.

The financial dependence of the U.S. Senate on the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington deserves to be more widely known. Before the last American elections, in 1984, a leading Israeli paper, *Ha'aretz* (25 May, 1983) described what was happening: "The financial lever is again with the Jews, thanks to a regulation which makes it possible to bypass the limits on individual donations. This is done by establishing political action committees (PACs) which... can distribute money they have raised as they think fit... There may in the end be hundreds of Jewish PACs". There is nothing secret about these subventions. The latest figures I have, based on the disclosures required by the Federal Election Campaign Act, show that in order to influence the 1984 elections the pro-Israeli lobby mustered more than \$4.25m. Payments to members of the Senate appropriations committee totalled \$367,900; to the Senate armed services committee, \$387,158; to the Senate foreign relations committee \$576,940. Thus Israel's dependence on the U.S. Senate is not a one-way affair. Members of its appropriations committee approve large subsidies to Israel; in return, Israel, in effect, approves large subsidies to members of the Senate appropriations committee. After the Israelis had invaded Lebanon and killed and injured scores of thousands of innocent people, they received from the U.S. the biggest appropriation of military and financial aid in their history.

Although there is no sign at present of any weakening of American support for Israel, there may be some long-term danger signals for the Zionist lobby. Its hold on the media, though still strong, is less than it was; and the gap is constantly widening between its demands on



America's national interest. Israel's demands for financial, economic, diplomatic and military support increasingly isolate the U.S. at the United Nations, and strain its relations not only with the Arab World but with its European NATO allies and the non-Arab Third World. And if the Arab governments were not so disunited, the U.S.'s unconditional and unprincipled support for Israel would open an easy highway into the Middle East for Soviet power.

Israel's economic weakness is the price it pays for its military strength.

Israel is also, of course, subject to strong economic pressures. Its economic weakness is the price it pays for its military strength. It is the most heavily armed country per head in the world, with its defence budget taking 25 per cent of the gross national product. It has the highest foreign debt per head in the world — about \$6,200 per person. Living standards and the long-term growth rate have slumped. Taking a long view, therefore, it is hard to believe that the economic pressures on Israel will not increase, and that the financial and economic balance of power in the Middle East will not shift against it.

Nevertheless the most serious problem facing Israel in the long term will almost certainly prove to be the problem of demography. There is a differential birthrate between Jews and Arabs in Israel, in the occupied territories and, of course, in the Arab World as a whole. Population figures have recently been published by Professor Bacchi of the statistics department of the Hebrew University. His report estimates the current population of Israel at 4.26 million, of whom 3.51 million are Jewish. He calculates that by the end of the century there will be 4.1 million Jews and 3.1 million Arabs in the whole of Palestine. The proportion of Arabs will be 43 per cent and rising. The long-term political consequences of these population trends speak for themselves. Nor is it reasonable to expect large new arrivals in Israel of Jewish immigrants. Professor Bacchi's report states that while there are 9.5 million Jewish people living

outside Israel at present, inter-marriage, falling birth rate and increasing secularisation will cut that to 8 million by the end of the century.

There is no reason to expect many of these people to emigrate to Israel over the years. True, many Soviet and South African Jews want to leave their countries; but of the 1,140 Jews who left the Soviet Union last year, only 350 went to Israel; and of the approximately 4,000 who left South Africa last year only 254 went to Israel. According to the *Jerusalem Post*, some 13,000 Jewish people entered or re-entered Israel last year, and some 19,000 left — a net emigration of 6,000. The Jewish people is voting against Zionism with its feet. Professor Bacchi's figures relate the Jewish people to the Palestinian Arabs, not to the Arabs as a whole, still less to the Muslim World, which is increasingly anti-Zionist. No-one with a sense of history can believe that the exclusive control of Jerusalem can belong indefinitely to the smallest of the three-religions which have claims to it, or that 1,000 million Muslims can be denied their rights indefinitely by 3.5 million Jews.

If then we stand back, and try and project these trends — political, economic, demographic and moral — ten or fifteen years into the future, it seems more likely that by then Israel will no longer be strong enough to deny self-determination to the Palestinians.

The requirement on the Arab side is a measure of agreement, at least among Israel's neighbours and in the PLO, on a realistic strategy. This strategy would take its stand resolutely on the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians in the West Bank and in Gaza. This would not be negotiable. Maybe the West Bank and Gaza would be de-militarised; maybe it would be closely associated with Jordan. But the Palestinians would fly their own flag, choose their own government and decide their own future. The strategy would also reject wishful thinking about Israel's present readiness to accept this principle, about the United States' willingness to require it to do so, and also about the Europeans' power to get the principle — which they support — accepted.

On the other hand, the strategy would reject criminal and counter-productive acts of terror, wishful thinking about future military victories, and hostility to the Jews as people. The strategy would maintain and increase the existing political, economic, moral and demographic pressures on the Israelis, knowing that the time will surely come when they will be too weak to continue denying the Palestinians their freedom.

The Jewish people are voting against Zionism with their feet.

If a Jewish state did not already exist in Palestine, no responsible person, Jew or Gentile, would

now suggest establishing one there. Everyone would see that such a state could not hope to brush the Palestinians aside and establish itself and survive in the bitterly hostile world of Arab nationalism and Muslim fundamentalism. As it is, the Jewish state is there, and if it withdrew to its recognised frontiers and allowed freedom to the Palestinians, and cultivated a low international profile, it would

stand a chance of survival. It seems more likely, however, that Israel will cling to its conquests — the pressures on it — especially the demographic pressures — prove too much and the whole Zionist concept collapses — Middle East International, London.

LETTERS

Indiscriminate killing

To the Editor:

A stray puppy-dog, who had wandered over the empty plot of land close to my home, became in no time the pet of quite a few of the neighbours who fed him. He would greet and trail behind passersby and was quite docile had it not been for the young children harassing him with sticks and stones. A few days ago I saw him writhing in agony having apparently been poisoned — but when I enquired no one was sure why he had been killed. If it was for keeping the city clean from strays why the indiscriminate killing?

Betty Moreno
Amman.

Postal service

To the Editor:

The Ministry of Communication's recent commitment and pledge to speed up mail/package delivery services deserves high commendation (Jordan Times June 21 issue). I hope that this would include the reevaluation of present procedures and personnel.

A few days ago at Amman's Central Post Office package forwarding section, I found myself a complete stranger, ignorant and erratic trying to put through a 5 kilogramme package to the Philippines.

Any first timer would never bother locating four distantly separated offices nor would he bother to complain on why filling forms can be done only in Arabic and French, and especially when concerned staff forget that service is what they are there for.

Joel A. Martin
Amman.

The tragic lives of the trash people

By Tom Weber

THE horror story of Mexico City's dump is one of the best-kept secrets in the world.

There are 23 million people in this city. Directly or indirectly, millions feed from its garbage trough.

At one time or another, many of the nation's abandoned and hungry children come here to eat. Many of them stay.

Journalists are warned away, and according to my informants, the few Mexican reporters and photographers who ventured in never came out.

The dump is off-limits to everyone but trash people. The lords of the dump enforce this law and the enforcers are everywhere.

The dump is a nation within a nation. It has its own laws, morals and "justice." Even its own language.

It is an enclave of robotized trash people who are forever digging, scraping, tearing, pulling and rooting their way through mountains of rubbish for anything of value — anything that can be eaten or worn, used for shelter or recycled.

The carrion, swill, garbage, contaminated industrial waste and stinking hospital offal make it a most lucrative business.

It is turned into recyclable profit by an army of slave labour that lives off the swill from the garbage trucks. They are paid on the basis of the quality and quantity of recyclable garbage they collect. At most, they make a few pennies a day and the right to live in a pig sty.

About 20 years ago, the dump lords waged a long and bloody war of attrition. A couple of them won and set up their own kingdoms with undisputed control of what comes in and what goes out. Authorities have learned to stay away.

Everyone in this city knows about the dump, but they are reluctant to talk about it. Most treat it like a social cancer that is best covered with silence.

Only a few like to call the dump horrid (hideous), and to say what they think. One government official said: "The men who run the dump have more power in this country than some of our politicians. They control the dump from the smallest sliver of recycling to the amount of water the trash people drink."

Many fortunes have come out of the dump and with all the

corruption and graft, many men have become rich from it. And the trash pickers still eat garbage."

With haltingly emotional pauses, Fr. Flores said: "To see the people is to cry. They live worse than animals."

"They eat the slop, wear diseased rags."

"They lay down in the garbage and begot more of themselves."

The priest shook the Bible he held in his hand and said, more as a question than as a statement: "So few men with so much useless wealth and all made from the agony and suffering of so many poor people..."

"And the church?"

"If I was a non-believer, I would say that even God has forsaken the dump people."

"But you are a believer?"

"If you put it that way, then I must say God has not forsaken the trash people, but the church has. We are afraid to go into the dump."

Delgado Campos is 26 years old. He has a high school education. He is a skilled artist.

"The story of the dump," he said, "is the greatest tragedy in my country, and perhaps the world. And the truth is hidden under a sackcloth of silence."

Delgado is a mestizo. His blood is Zapotecan Indian and Spanish. Only the Indian shows.

"Many of my people will never come out of the dump," he said. "They are born there, slave there and die there. Some call it the Mountain of Hell."

"And if they leave?"

Delgado threw his arms out in a gesture of desperation: "You are a gringo. You have gringo money in your pocket. You cannot understand. They have no place to go. My country is poor. My people are starving. It is better to eat in hell than starve in heaven."

"If the dump is so well-guarded, how do you know so much about it?"

"When first I came to Mexico City, I find no work. I am hungry, like many chicanos (residents of the capital). I am forced to eat in the dump to live."

"Garbage is a banquet for the starving," he rubbed his stomach. "I am still with the parasites."

"They must be a very angry people."

With a soft smile of pain, he shook his head slowly: "They have long forgotten they are people."

They lost their anger with their dignity."

There is not one trash sorter who does not suffer from skin disease, intestinal disorders and parasites.

I asked an old man with hideous sores on his neck and face how he liked living in the dump. He smiled. "All my life I can find no work in Mexico. Now I am retired to the dump and I eat all the time. I am the happiest man in the world."

I spent an hour and 40 minutes in the dump with my camera, grabbing interviews as I ran.

One of the scavengers said in confidence: "Our canine has sired more than 400 sons and daughters with the dump women. He has many friends and comrades in high places."

"Yes," agreed his brother, "he is most powerful."

In the dump, human life is worthless than the garbage it survives on. Five and six-year-old children root through the mountains of disease and stink.

One five-year-old boy tried to commit suicide by jumping off a cliff into a fire below, but his shirt caught in a mesh of wire and he was saved. He said he will try again, because the man his mother lives with beats him and makes him get up at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning to wash the tin pans and plates.

And the mothers.

Maria had eight children by five different men. Four of the children have survived; one was burned to death. She pointed to a nearby smoldering mountain with a crown crumbling shacks. A down-draft carried the stink and smoke in our direction.

"We used to live there," she said. "When I first came here, with my children, we had many accidents. The house was very hot."

Her friend Loza added, "So much heat comes from the garbage mountain, you can almost make tortillas without fire."

"One day my boy fell in a fire-hole in front of the house and his legs were burned off," Maria said. "He died."

"Go yourself and stand on the cliff," Loza urged. "You will feel the fires of hell beneath your feet."

When the winds blow, fire jumps out of the earth and runs crazy over the mountain," Maria said. "June, July, August, September are very bad months."

The wind fans the dump into an ocean of fire. Many children drown in it."

The only available medical facility is furnished by the university with guidance and financial support from UNICEF. But it reaches only a few of the trash people who have been warned by the soploones (informers) to stay away from strangers.

The trash people have a justifiable fear of the soploones who totally control their lives. Company informers — or "foremen" as they are pleased to be called — live in the best houses, eat store-bought food and are free to sexually abuse any dump girl with total immunity.

There is no romantic love in the dump. Boys and girls lay down with each other when they are 12 and 13, and each moves on to a different mate. "We make love like the rooster," boasted one 15-year-old boy.

If trash sorters are caught "stealing" anything for their own use — other than rotting garbage — they are thrown out of the dump. The soploone just cuts off their water supply. Or if the crime is very serious, such as asking for a few extra pesos or instigating any kind of protest, they could find themselves as fuel for the fire.

"There is much murder here in the dump," an old woman said. She has worked here since 1968. "Often I hear screaming in the night." And she crossed herself.

From sunup to sundown, seven days a week, the dump people sort and package every sliver of reusable trash for sale to the industrial complex.

Men, women and children handle every imaginable hospital residue, including fetuses, afterbirths, decaying human flesh, contaminated hypodermic needles and blood-clotted bandages.

At one site where hospital refuse is dumped, a 16-year-old girl was asked if the work bothered her. She smiled, shrugged, pointed to her midsection and answered, "Tener estomago." ("It takes a strong stomach.")

There is only one road into the dump, and the same road out. From light until dark, an endless convoy of garbage trucks whips up a never-ending cloud of dust.

We used the dust screen to get into the dump. Once in, I was told to take my pictures quickly and



"They live worse than animals. They eat the slop, wear diseased rags. They lay down in the garbage and begot more of themselves."

work my way toward the road out. By noon, I was within running distance of the only escape route when a group of dump people asked me to share a parrot with them. I have eaten everything under the sun from snake to dog, but never a loros (parrot).

They picked up a sheet of rusty tin and built a fire under it while a couple of kids scoured the dump for discarded mayonnaise jars. They scraped the jars and put the rancid residue on the hot tin grill.

The others brought back scraps of rotting vegetables, scraps of meat, fish heads and fragments of swill that were beyond

recognition. They threw it on the hot tin sheet and stirred it with a rusty ladle. When the mixture was hot and "savor," they put it on tortillas and made tacos.

An old man brought one to me jabbing it at me like a lance and said, "Here, gringo, have a parrot."

He looked back at the other trash people and laughed.

They just stared at me, and I could tell from the look in their eyes that Delgado was wrong. This dump is boiling with anger, and in every one of its trash people there is a dignity they will never forget.

— Action for Children, UNICEF.

Randa Habibi's

Circling around

GOODBYE Fourth Circle. Yes, our beloved circle is going to disappear and will be replaced by traffic lights. The reason cited by the Municipality of Amman is the need for space in that area, which suffers from traffic jams at rush hours.

When the Wadi Sagra Circle was removed, I did not shed a single tear. But the Fourth Circle is a different matter. It was the nicest of all with its tidy flowerbeds and no hideous sculptures.

I wonder now if the Fifth Circle will still be called the Fifth Circle or will it be renamed Fourth Circle. Or maybe nobody will bother changing the names because maybe it will not be long before the Fifth Circle in turn disappears. How exciting. We build up circles, then we dismantle them. We plant flowers and trees and then we decide to uproot them and instead, we erect monuments of steel and stone.

Take for example the Second Circle. There was much speculation about what would become of that circle. I got the right information from a well-informed source who said there will be a kind of "industrial wheel" representing the "industrial development of the country" together with a small waterfall. The wheel made of steel (what else?) was donated by the Chamber of Industry on the occasion of the golden jubilee of His Majesty the King. Some technicalities delayed the project, but now it is going ahead.

Well, it seems there is nothing anyone can do to stop this business of making circles and later removing them.

Hot seafloor vents yield rare marine life

By Randolph E. Schmid
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An exotic six-sided animal thought to be extinct and a previously unknown type of blind shrimp have been found living near super-hot geysers on the Atlantic Ocean floor, an expedition reported last Tuesday.

While exploring two miles below the ocean surface, the expedition also found mysterious blue-white plumes from geysers where only white or black plumes were known before and saw massive mineral deposits, said Dr. Peter Rona of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The deep-water submersible Alvin was used for trips to the undersea vents about 1,800 miles east of Miami during May and June. Besides NOAA, the expedition was conducted by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In the long run, Rona said, the most important finding of the expedition may be the confirmation that the seafloor geysers exist in the Atlantic Ocean.

"This has opened up a whole new frontier under the sea," said Rona, noting that the finding means that these vents — which affect the earth's temperature, the mineral content of the oceans and many other processes — can exist in any ocean.

Previously the vents were thought to exist only in the Pacific, where the seafloor is growing at what scientists consider the rapid pace of about 10 inches a year.

The Atlantic floor is also growing through spreading along the mid-Atlantic mountain ridge beneath the sea, but much more slowly, only about 1 inch a year. The existence of hot vents in the Atlantic means they can also exist in other slow-growing seafloor areas, such as the Indian Ocean.

Another finding in the Atlantic was a six-sided creature about the size of a large coin, covered with rows of black dots.

Biologists are trying to determine the nature of the creature, Rona explained, noting that previously these animals had been seen only in rock fossils more than 70 million years old.

"This is the first living record of a form known only from the ancient rock record," Rona said.

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Biologists are trying to determine the nature of the creature, Rona explained, noting that previously these animals had been seen only in rock fossils more than 70 million years old.

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Britain's princess-to-be struggles with press scrutiny

By Annika Doos
Reuters

LONDON — Only three weeks away from becoming a princess, Sarah Ferguson has yet to win the hearts of the most royal-loving nation on earth.

Far from the indulgent adoration she might have hoped for, the good-humoured, red-haired commoner — due to marry Prince Andrew, Queen Elizabeth's second son, on July 23 — has been teased about her weight, ridiculed over her clothes and upstaged by her future sister-in-law.

"At a comparable stage in her progress, to royalty, that sister-in-law, the future Princess Diana, was already the toast of the nation."

When Ferguson appeared at Ascot, fashion pundits said her outfit gave them seasickness and made her shoulders look like those of an American footballer.

When she spent a week in the Caribbean sun, a retinue of gossip writers filed daily reports on the fact that she never appeared without a man's shirt over her bikini.

She turned up at a polo match in a polka-dot dress, and Princess Diana outshone her by arriving in not only a polka-dot skirt but polka-dot socks. The socks launched at fashion craze.

Alternatively there are days when she is not mentioned by the popular press at all, in stark contrast to the limelight focused on the blonde, fashion-conscious and pencil-thin Diana, wife of Prince Charles, heir to the British throne.

The doyen of British gossip writers, Nigel Dempster, says it is hardly surprising.

"Diana is a ravishing beauty, Sarah isn't. She's more a housewife's magazine knitting-pattern type," Dempster, author of the mass-circulation Daily Mail's diary column, told Reuters.

Unlike Diana, Ferguson, whose husband-to-be is fourth in line to the throne, is not destined to become queen. Anyway, Dempster suggests, the British appetite for royal brides is not insatiable.

"I expect when Andrew's younger brother Edward gets married, interest in his wife will be even less. There is a steady decline in interest for each of them getting married," he said. Another crucial difference between the two, he said, lay in the fact that "Diana

was just 19 when Charles took an interest in her. Sarah is 26. By 26 every girl has had 4-5 longer affairs."

Barbara Cartland, Britain's high-priestess of romantic novels who also happens to be Diana's step-grandmother, once described the future queen as perfect princess material because she was "chaste and chaste."

Tabloids have taken delight in reminding their readers that Ferguson, on the other hand, has a past — by printing photographs of her rubbing noses with former boyfriend Paddy McNally, a racing car manager 20 years her senior.

Dempster said Ferguson's "strength lay in the relaxed way she dealt with the media. While on holiday in Antigua, she surprised reporters having dinner in the same restaurant as she was by sending them a bouquet of violets."

"Sarah is brilliant in handling the press. She knows them all," he said. "She knows me, for God's sake. She'll dance on a hat if we ask her to."

But in a role where physical appearance is the main way of capturing the hearts of the public, it is her weight and sense of fashion that has come under the closest scrutiny.

Her rubenesque, size 14 figure has prompted jibes in the popular press bordering on the cruel. One tabloid featured a cartoon of a little girl saying to her nanny: "If I eat up my pudding won't I turn into a fergie?"

Glossy women's magazines have delivered their insult by not featuring her at all.

During Ascot week, an event which has become as much a catwalk as a racing event for the female British aristocracy, fashion writers described her as frilly, fussy, frumpy, a milkmaid and a matron.

One of Princess Diana's favourite designers, David Sassoon, commented: "She looks uncomfortable in everything she wears. She is pretty and young, and I think she is trying too hard. Someone has to help her."

But the designer charged with making the all-important wedding dress, Linda Clacher, who runs a modest workshop in Fulham, west London, pledged in a recent interview to make all well on the day.

"My aim is to make women look beautiful. I have a curvaceous figure and make my own clothes to flatter it."

The age of sail makes a comeback

Andrew Fisher explains how one man's battle to sail literally — into the future is getting close to reality.

LONDON: It sounds unlikely, adventurous, and possibly even bizarre, but the idea of putting sails on to modern cargo ships to save fuel is anything but a romantic harking back to the days of billowing canvas.

Shipping is a harshly competitive world, with owners constantly battling to save costs. Advanced engines, hull forms, propellers, and self-cleaning paints have all been developed to smooth the passage of ships through the water.

Few owners have considered sail, though. It is too remote from their experience in running diesel-thrusted vessels and too fraught with risk. However, a small U.K. cargo ship has just been fitted with a rigid computer-planned sail designed to shave fuel costs by 15 per cent or more. The sail's manufacturer, Walker Wingsail Systems, which has just published a prospectus aimed at raising £1.8 million (\$2.7 million) through a share offer under the Business Expansion Scheme, claims that, despite the slide in oil prices, owners can still benefit significantly from the sail's use.

Computer-controlled and made of steel, light alloys, and plastics Walker's product is a far cry from the days when wind-filled sails were the only form of ocean propulsion.

Not surprisingly, the unusual nature of the project has made life hard for the company. Mr. John Walker, 49, managing director, developed the sail through experience in aerospace techniques. When the company found it hard to raise money in the City, his wife, Jean, 43, commercial director, went on hunger strike.

Clearly, the wingsail still has plenty of scepticism to overcome. But Mr. Walker claims it is far beyond other sail systems tried by the Japanese and French, and there are certainly no competitors within the U.K.

Perched on top of the mv Ashington, a 7,000-tonne bulk carrier owned by Stephenson Clarke, part of U.K. industrial group Powell Duffryn, the 45-foot high pale blue wingsail looks more like a piece of abstract art than an aid to shipping.

But its purpose is strictly commercial. Walker Wingsail has spent around £1.5 million in developing its product over eight years, finally approaching

credibility when Stephenson took the plunge and bought one for £100,000 in January this year.

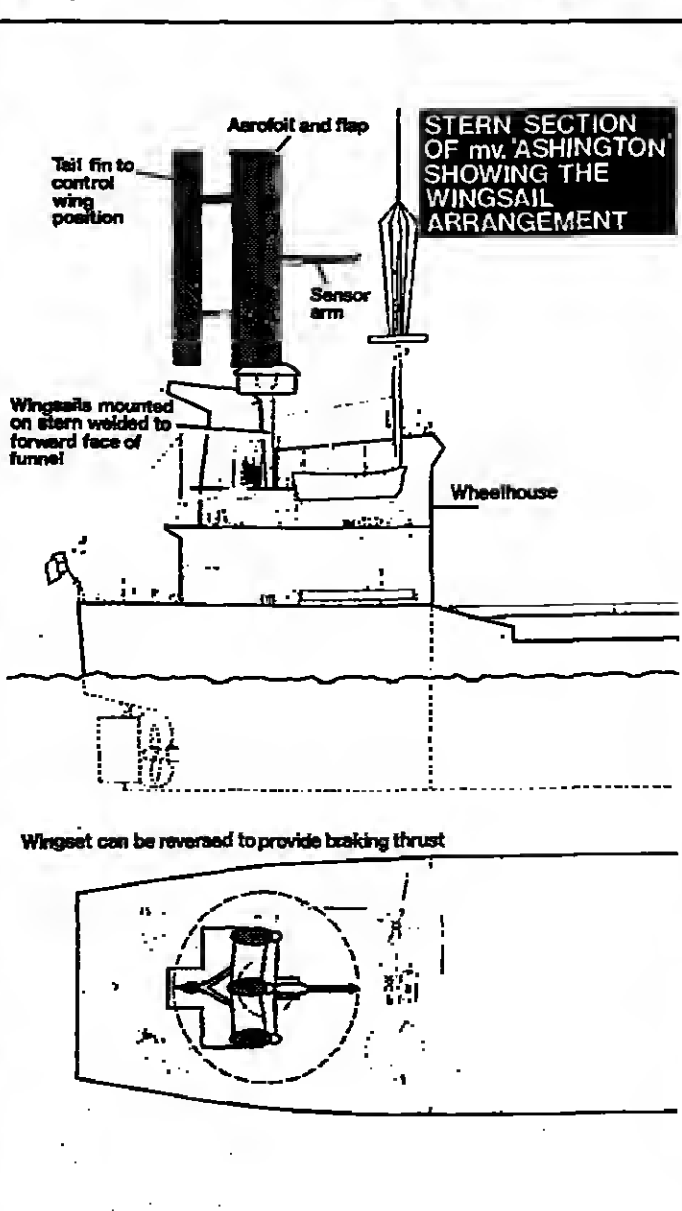
"We're the guinea pig, we accept that," says Mr. Geoffrey Walker (no relation), managing director of Stephenson. "We've taken it on board very much on the basis that it is a bit of research and development. We want to see if it works or not."

A real evaluation will take a year. Though lower oil prices have cut the Ashington's annual fuel bill more than 50 per cent to between £150,000 and £200,000, "there are still important savings." Half the money for the sail came through an Innovation Grant from the British Department of Trade and Industry.

The wingsail consists of one very stiff and strong central panel, with two identical but lighter side panels, all trimmed to the correct angle by an aerodynamic tail vane. Weighing seven tonnes, it can produce 6.5 tonnes of thrust at wind speeds of 33 knots.

At the start of each voyage, the system is switched on by the captain. The computer checks wind speed and direction and fixes the right setting for the sail. It then responds to each change in wind direction, re-angling the system to obtain optimum thrust.

Because it is fully automatic, with a twin microprocessor system, the crew's work is not increased. The wingsail was tested on a land-based rig by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, one of the international bodies which classifies ships to ensure they are



of the right standard for the owners.

The materials in the sail have been stressed, using aerospace techniques, to withstand the highest wind speeds. A smaller sail for a yacht — Walker Wingsail is keen to penetrate the leisure market — has been ordered by a Canadian businessman, and larger ones are being developed for vessels bigger than the Ashington.

Now that a wingsail has been installed on a commercial ship, the company aims to raise more money. The publicity from Mrs. Walker's 13-day hunger strike in October, 1984, obtained widespread support from small investors of which there are around 340.

The company's new share issue has been sponsored by Dartington, the west country merchant bank.

Mr. David Johnstone, managing director of Dartington, says, "We could never have put either our money, or that of our clients, into such a project until it reached the 'window of opportunity' stage." The order by Stephenson Clarke provided just that.

Even so, the prospectus warns of the potential risks, namely: unforeseen problems at sea, insufficient fuel savings by the sail, delays in selling more sails at the right price, and difficulties in scaling up the technology for larger sails.

Based in Southampton, Walker Wingsail plans to move to Falmouth. In developing the sail, the company benefited from £200,000 worth of grants from the government and hopes for a further £741,000 of regional development grants after it moves.

Having got this far, the Walkers still have some way to go. "Even now," says Mr. Johnstone, "we are talking of another three to four years before reaching sensible profitability." The prospectus mentions a possible £25 million market in wingsails within five years, with Walker's share about £10 million.

"I wouldn't pretend this is an easy one," says Mr. Johnstone of the Walker Wingsail share offer. "People will want to see what feedback comes from the Ashington." Whatever success of the wingsail, it is unlikely to occupy more than a niche at the high-technology end of the shipping equipment market. But even that looked highly improbable a few years ago — Financial Times Feature.

gave the council the power to licence shops selling books, films and sex-related objects and more than 100 closed down as a result, with only six licences actually granted.

But until last week, the council had no power to touch the scores of peep-shows, topless bars, nude-encounter parlours, strip shows, gay sex clubs and studios where customers pay to photograph nudes.

Hardly said the overwhelming majority of Soho's 3,000 residents wanted the area cleaned up.

"Many of the sex-places were run by criminal elements and nobody will be sorry to see them go. The schools, churches and businessmen are all on our side. It might take a few months, but by Christmas, I think you'll begin to see a change," he said.

Dorothy Donaldson-Hudson, vice-chairman of the Soho Society, which has been campaigning to rid the district of its sordid image, said most residents had no objection to the unobtrusive presence of well-run sex businesses.

"Soho has always been slightly raffish area and we like it that way. But we do object to the way that most of these places have changed the environment for the community — the noise, the dirt, the kind of the people they attract, the unpleasantness of being accosted," she said.

Most of the clubs threatened with closure were thought unlikely even to bother to apply for licences. Applications must be accompanied by a £12,300 (£18,450) — deposit, only half of which is returnable if the request is rejected.

Many predict a process of "gentrification" once the area has been rid of its sex industry tenants.

But it has given Soho a bad name. All we want is fewer of these places and those that remain must be run by responsible businessmen without criminal records who keep proper accounts and run their establishments honestly and efficiently," he said.

At the end of the 1970s, there were almost 200 establishments devoted to the provision of sexual titillation of various kinds in the streets bounded by the main shopping area of Oxford Street and the theatre district of Shaftesbury Avenue.

Legislation in the early 1980s

Becker continues reign on the Wimbledon grass

LONDON (R) — West German Boris Becker blasted world number one Ivan Lendl off court Sunday to win his second Wimbledon men's singles crown.

In a superb showdown between two hard-hitting opponents, titleholder Becker put on a display of awesome power worthy of this century championship to win the final 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

The red-haired Becker, at the age of 18 years and seven months still younger than any other champion, punched the air and roared with joy after his convincing victory in two hours and two minutes.

The victory was even sweeter than his defeat of Kevin Curren of the U.S. in last year's final because this time his victim was the world's top player, eager to prove he could at long last triumph on grass.

26-year-old Czechoslovak, who could never really mount an effective challenge.

Becker, who rewrote the record books with his epic 1985 triumph, Sunday also became the youngest millionaire in the history of the game when his victory brought his career earnings to \$1,079,575.

Lendl fought like a tiger to subdue the rampant Becker but admitted afterwards: "There was so much pressure on my serve... you're just scrambling."

Lendl has won 59 titles but never one on grass. Yet he is far from relinquishing his position as world number one and eagerly awaits a chance in New York to challenge Becker on cement.

"If either one of us now wins the U.S. Open, that will tip the scales," he said after their first

encounter on grass. Becker served 14 aces in the first two sets when he looked almost invincible.

But Lendl's dogged determination at last paid dividends in the third set when Becker went off the ball and the Czechoslovak raced to a 4-1 lead.

However, Becker has nerves of steel under pressure, and he climbed determinedly back into the set, saving three set points when 5-4 down.

Becker broke Lendl again in the 11th game and then served his way to the championship.

The boy king of tennis truly came of age Sunday against a redoubtable opponent, and the Wimbledon organisers showed a fine sense of history in asking Frenchman Jean Borotra to present the trophy.

The 1924 and 1926 champion is, at 87, the oldest surviving winner of the world's most famous grass court championship.



Boris Becker triumphs again at Wimbledon (Dad/dpa photo)

Rummenigge announces close of long international career

BONN (R) — West German soccer captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge said Sunday he had played his last match for the national team.

"My career in the national side is at an end. Ninety-five internationals, 10 wonderful years, over," he wrote in an article for the Welt Am Sonntag newspaper.

The former Bayern Munich striker, who now plays for Inter Milan of Italy, said his decision to quit international soccer was made in the dressing-room at Mexico City's Aztec Stadium, after West Germany lost 3-2 to Argentina in the World Cup final.

"I leave with a little sadness but no frustrations," Rummenigge said.

He said his contribution to the West German European Cup victory in 1980 and the two runner-up performances in the 1982 and 1986 World Cups were a worthy record.

"It would be possible to challenge (national team manager) Franz Beckenbauer's record of 103 internationals, but what are records anyway?" Rummenigge wrote.

"At 30 I'm still young and I could probably play in the 1988 European Cup for Germany."

Kristiansen, Aouita shine in Oslo

By Neil Oughton
Reuter

OSLO — Ingrid Kristiansen and Said Aouita, once a wily veteran, the other a glorious debutant, talked boldly of improving world records next year after superlative 10,000 metre performances at the Bislett Games Saturday night.

Kristiansen's claim was the most remarkable.

Minutes after hacking a colossal 46 seconds from her own 10,000 metre world best mark at the Grand Prix meeting, the experienced Norwegian said the mark could be lowered by nearly as much again.

"If you get some good girls in the field it could be 30 to 40 seconds faster," said Kristiansen, who clocked a magnificent 30 minutes 13.74 seconds to better the women's record here for the second successive year.

"The problem is that we don't have enough pacemakers," added the 30-year-old after running three-quarters of the race on her own.

"But I will be attacking the record again next year."

Aouita marked his first appearance over the distance by running 27:26.11, the fastest time in the world this year and one of the fastest in history. Only five men have run quicker.

He is now all set to run a 5,000 and 10,000 metre double at next year's world championships in Rome.

A clash of spikes left the 5,000 metre Olympic champion and world record holder with a gash on his ankle which required three stitches.

But the Moroccan looked invincible and easily capable of capturing Portugal's Fernando Mamede's world record of 27:13.81.

After his memorable debut, the 25-year-old Aouita said: "To break 27 minutes would not be very hard. It is the easiest record I could get and will be the first I attack next season."

"If I had not been injured here, I would have broken the record."

Aouita's was a disciplined performance over a distance he last ran as a 17-year-old. He never left the leader's shoulder and broke clear with American Mark Nenov five laps from the end.

The pair took it in turns to carry the pace as they stretched away from the rest of the strung out field, but Nenov was then brushed aside with contemptuous ease as the Moroccan swept for home 250 metres out.

The American was second in 27:28.80 with Italians Salvatore Antibo and Stefano Mei third and fourth and Finland's Martti Vainio, who was banned for 18 months when he was positively dope-tested after finishing second in the Olympic final, well back in fifth place.

Kristiansen's was always going to be an epic performance from the start.

She hit the front after seven laps and, urged on by the frenzied home crowd, powered away to yet another place in the record books.

Although Kristiansen has never won a major track gold medal she has now set world records twice over 5,000 metres, twice over 10,000 and holds the world best for the marathon.

Portugal's Aurora Culina was second in 31:29.41 with Hungary's Erika Verob third, but such was Kristiansen's supremacy that some of the field were still finishing well after the completion of her lap of honour.

Steve Cram's emphatic victory in the dream mile concluded a superb night's competition. The Briton powered home ahead of American Steve Scott in 3:48.31 — the sixth fastest mile of all time and Cram's second fastest performance next to his 3:46.32 world record.

It was also comfortably the fastest time in the world this year.

Now the Grand Prix circus decamps to Helsinki for Monday night's meeting.

But the thrills and spills of Saturday night's action look set to rob the Helsinki stage of one or two leading players.

Aouita, for example, is almost a definite non starter with his damaged ankle, as is American Andre Phillips, who lost his 400 metre hurdles battle with compatriot Danny Harris Saturday night and finished the race limping heavily.

The women's 200 metres is ready to provide the highlight with Olympic champion Valerie Brisscoe-Hooks coming face to face with East German Silke Gladisch, Briton Kathy Cook and another American, Florence Griffith, the Olympic silver medalist.

In the women's 3,000 metres, Olympic champion Marica Pucina of Romania, who has opened her season impressively, tackled the Los Angeles Games silver medalist Wendy Sly of Britain.

Navratilova now plays for the records

By Brian Creighton
Reuter

LONDON — Martina Navratilova's sense of history and her rock-solid nerves under pressure carried her past Hana Mandlikova, to her seventh Wimbledon singles title Saturday.

In the first-ever Wimbledon final between two Czechoslovak-born players, the 29-year-old Navratilova

Now Navratilova plans what she expects will be an emotional return to her native country, which she left in 1975 to live in the United States, where she became a citizen in 1981.

She will be back in Prague late this month to play in the U.S. team in the Federation Cup women's international team event.

She discounted suggestions that she could get a hostile reception there because of her defection from a country where reports of her successes since she left have been scanty.

"I'm an emotional person and

I'm sure I'll enjoy it," she said. "I think people want me to come back and will give me a good reception."

Saturday's win over Mandlikova was her fifth since the U.S. Open and her 19th victory in 25 matches against the Czech. It also completed her third run through the event without dropping a set.

"In the early games, she was just blasting from all over the court. She was falling down and getting up to hit winners. I just felt she could not keep up that pace," Navratilova said.

Britain's Mansell wins French Grand Prix

LE CASTELLET, France (AP) — Britain's Nigel Mansell in a Williams-Honda won Sunday's French Grand Prix, his third victory in eight races, putting him second in the world championship by just one point.

Reigning world champion Alain Prost of France was second in his McLaren-TAG-Porsche to take the lead in the 1986 title race, with 39 points to 38 for Mansell.

Mansell and Prost swapped the lead four times through tire

changes, which were critical in the tough race, and both reported fuel consumption problems.

Brazil's Ayrton Senna, championship leader going into this race after his win in Detroit, crashed out on the fourth lap. "Making a mistake," said Lotus-Renault team manager Peter Warr.

But he was still third overall in the title table with 36 points, only two points behind Mansell.

Mansell's Brazilian teammate,

double world champion Nelson Piquet, finished third, grabbing that place from Prost's teammate Keke Rosberg of Finland, nine from the end of the 80 lap event.

The race was a safe debut for the shortened Paul Ricard track near the Riviera coast, modified after Italian Elbo De Angelis' recent fatal accident.

Rosberg was the only other racer of the 26 starters to finish on the same lap as Prost.

The two all-French Ligier-Renaults filled the two minor points places, Rene Arnoux fifth and Jacques Laffite sixth.

Mansell said that in the opening laps "I had big problems. I slid right off the track and thought I was going to hit the guardrails, but I managed to hold it."

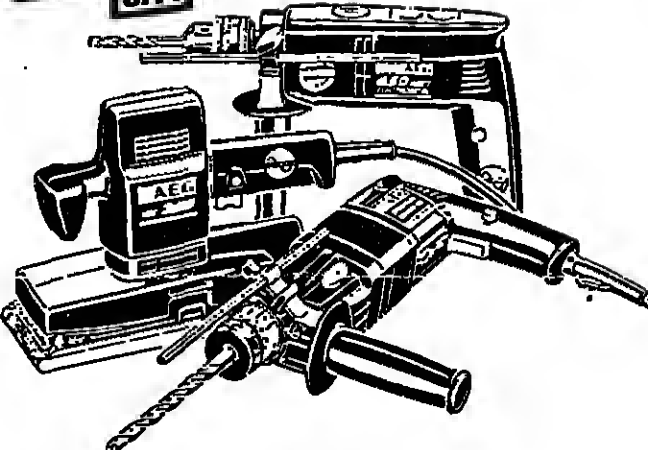
And later, he said, another driver "whom I won't name because he's a countryman, nearly had me off the road because he didn't look in his mirrors" as Mansell was coming up to pass.

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Oil price slump squeezes Soviet trade

MOSCOW (R) — Falling world oil prices are squeezing the Soviet Union's foreign trade and slowing Kremlin leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's drive to rejuvenate the economy, Western diplomats say.

Faced with the prospect of losing billions of dollars in oil revenues this year, Moscow has been forced to restrict imports of the Western goods and technology needed to modernise Soviet industry, they said.

Imports from the West fell by a sharp 12.5 per cent to 4.42 billion roubles (\$6.31 billion) from 5.05 billion roubles (\$7.21 billion).

Lower agricultural imports accounted for part of the decline, but the statistics also showed Moscow had been forced to rein in purchases of Western industrial equipment.

Exports to the West decreased by five per cent to 3.17 billion roubles (\$4.53 billion) from 3.34 billion roubles (\$4.77 billion).

NEWS ANALYSIS

The picture on exports was bleaker than these figures implied because the three-month base period of 1985, from which the decline of five per cent was calculated, was a particularly poor time for sale to Western countries.

The drop in exports this year reflected an almost complete halt in Soviet oil deliveries to the West, as world prices collapsed under the impact of a production glut and Moscow pressed for payment above market levels.

Oil sales comprised about 60 per cent of Soviet foreign exchange earnings before the price slump. Sales of oil-related products and natural gas, which made up another 20 per cent, have also been affected by the falling prices.

Some Western economists said that, if world oil prices average slightly more than \$15 a barrel this

year, the Soviet Union stands to lose between \$6 and \$8 billion in revenue.

This would represent up to 30 per cent of Soviet foreign exchange earnings in 1984 and would place a significant brake on plans to modernise the economy with the help of Western machinery and high technology, they said.

"It is clear the Soviets would like the Eastern Europeans to become alternative suppliers, and that is already happening to some extent, but the problem is the goods may not be of the right quality," one specialist commented.

Moscow has long pressed for greater economic integration between the Warsaw Pact countries, and last December the 10-nation communist trade bloc Comecon launched a 15-year programme for developing high technology.

The Soviet Union could boost hard-currency earnings by selling more gold, platinum and diamonds, Moscow was not a big player on the gold market in 1984 and 1985 but there has been evidence of gold sales this year, one specialist said.

Diplomats said increased exports of precious metals were a double-edged sword from the Soviet point of view, since they would turn Moscow into a direct competitor with South Africa and would be likely to depress world prices.

World carmakers scramble for lucrative Chinese market

PEKING (R) — Foreign carmakers at a major trade exhibition are having time to reflect on China's fabled marketplace. They are wondering where it went to.

China appeared to have an insatiable need for all kinds of motor transport last year, when a staggering 354,000 vehicles were shipped to the middle kingdom.

But the market evaporated virtually overnight last November when Peking announced a two-year curb on imports to preserve its dwindling hard-currency reserves.

Toyota, which sold 100,000 vehicles to China in 1985, has sold less than 1,000 this year, a Toyota spokesman at the exhibition said. He added he did not know when the foreign exchange squeeze would end.

Mr. Hiroaki Muraoka, an official of Hino Motors, the Japanese commercial vehicle concern, said China would never again import as many vehicles as it did in 1985.

"Foreign manufacturers will have to invest here to get a share of the market. But they hesitate, because China's policies are not stable," he said.

Peking wants foreign firms to produce vehicles in China and several of them, including Volkswagen, American Motors and Peugeot, are doing so.

Mr. Gunther Winkelkotter, a

senior official of Daimler Benz of West Germany said his company was close to an agreement with a firm in Inner Mongolia, which would produce Benz trucks under licence.

"China is following many other countries in insisting on local production. This policy is irreversible," he said. "Either, you go along with it or you are out of it."

However, an official of one Japanese motor firm said no carmaker from his country was close to a major investment in China because of its inadequate legal system, low quality of labour and components and problems with repatriating profits.

"But the world market is shrinking. North America, Europe and Japan are saturated and Africa and South America do not have foreign exchange. No major manufacturer can ignore China," he said.

Import ban or not, the dream of owning a car is as strong in China as anywhere.

A young machinery plant worker, eyeing a glossy brochure of a European sports car, seemed to offer the best advice to carmakers hungry for sales.

"We Chinese want to have a car as much as anyone else," he said. "But we are too poor at present. Come back in 10 years — things will be different then."

U.N. report predicts sharp rise in oil prices during '90s

UNITED NATIONS — (OPECNA) — A U.N. report predicted here that oil prices will go up in the years ahead as a direct result of the decline in energy exploration activities because of cheap oil.

The document, Energy Exploration and Development Trends in Developing Countries, said preliminary figures indicated a drop of 8.8 per cent in U.S. exploratory drilling last year, with the number of wells standing at 13,743. The number of drilling rigs had fallen to 809 at the beginning of May this year, compared to 4,530 in December 1981.

The report said that in the absence of an international agreement on oil price levels, dependence on OPEC oil would increase during the next decade, which might lead to "abrupt changes" in prices.

The study stated that Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production had fallen to 50 per cent of capacity while that of non-OPEC countries was at its maximum. At the same time, many oil companies had already announced sharp cuts in their planned exploration and development programmes this year.

Despite this picture, investment in oil exploration in developing countries remained an attractive proposition for multinationals compared to similar operations in industrialised countries, the report pointed out.

For new investments, profitability would be determined by the level of oil prices in the next five to 10 years, with exploration projects and investment decisions made on the basis of expectations for the 1990s.

The report concluded that current savings on oil-import bills could provide some of the

resources for increased exploration and development in energy-starved developing countries.

Additional financing would be needed from multilateral and bilateral assistance programmes and multinational oil companies to meet higher energy demand for economic growth.

"In the long run, the most important challenge to the international community is to seek to reduce this uncertainty and enhance the stability of the world energy markets," the study said.

Meanwhile, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has called for the establishment of an oil price level which should ensure stability of supplies and acceptable returns for producers.

An editorial in the current issue of the OAPEC Bulletin says the ideal price level should be "sustainable for a reasonably long period in time in order to avoid the damaging consequences of rapid fluctuations."

It argues that neither consumers nor producers can accurately calculate income and opportunity costs if the market is turbulent. Investment, particularly in the energy sector, is impeded, adversely affecting the exploitation of energy sources to meet medium and long-term development needs, particularly in developing countries.

OAPEC believes that a reasonable and stable oil policy can only come about if both OPEC and non-OPEC countries work in cooperation.

It says there are pressures on the oil exporting countries to

increase production in order to generate the revenue needed for financing development plans. In the absence of some coordination between exporters, an increase in the share of the market or in the demand for oil is not sufficient to reduce the downward pressures on oil prices.

The editorial stresses the need to view developments in the oil market from a global and long-term perspective. Defending the oil price adjustments of the 1970s, the editorial says "these were instrumental in creating conditions for a more rational use of energy, with a concomitant increase in the life of oil reserves, a greater utilisation of previously wasted natural gas and a more equitable distribution of the oil rent from the major industrialised countries to developing ones which produce oil and other raw materials."

The OAPEC Bulletin goes on to say: "Yet these achievements have been jeopardised by the recent avalanche of speculative and other transient pressures to reduce oil prices to unacceptably low levels. The longer these pressures are allowed to continue, the more difficult it will be for the producing countries to regain the initiative and to make up lost ground."

"Many industrialised countries have already instituted measures to appropriate the windfall from the price decline through higher taxes and other levies on oil products. In addition, the oil companies have been quick to seize this opportunity to increase their margins on refining and distribution. Consequently, the price paid by end-users has declined much less than the revenue of crude oil producers. This militates against any substantial increase in the demand for oil."

South Korean oil refiners feel backlash

SEOUL (R) — South Korea has benefited from the collapse in world oil prices because it imports all its crude. But its petroleum industry is beginning to feel a backlash.

The five domestic refiners, importing a total of 550,000 barrels per day (b/d), are certainly seeing profits expand this year, mainly because of the cheaper oil. But the future is not all bright.

"The fall in world crude prices has been so far so good as far as Korea is concerned," said Mr. Hoessung Lee, vice president of the Korea Institute of Energy Resources (KIER), which has a strong role in forming government oil policy.

"This year the government expects close to a \$500 million balance of payment surplus after last year's deficit, thanks to cheap crude," he said. "But the bad news is so much oil, the country's business is related to the Middle East whose cheaper oil is causing us payment problems."

Increasingly, South Korean construction companies are having to accept oil as payment for their numerous projects in Middle East countries. The construction firms cannot use the oil, so government policy is to get the refiners to take it. The snag is that the price is far more than they would pay on the free market.

In 1985, \$563 million worth of so-called construction oil from Iraq and Libya came to South Korea, the construction ministry said. This was 20 per cent of total payments.

Oil sources said this figure was likely to balloon to \$2 billion this year, reflecting the cash-strapped economies of some Middle East crude suppliers because of the price slide.

Saudi Arabia recently began persuading the South Korean government to take oil as payment

for new large-scale building projects in the kingdom, they said.

"Who knows how refiners can cope with it?" said one oil industry source. Another said refiners were not happy that they had to protect the construction industry, favoured by the government because it helps repay South Korea's foreign debt.

The refiners say flexibility is essential when buying crude to suit seasonal needs and their own particular operations.

But the flood of construction oil severely hampers trading manoeuvres on the spot market and reduces profitability as its price is tied to market rates prior to the collapse at the beginning of this year.

In some cases refiners must pay up to \$27 a barrel when the same oil is priced at just \$19 on the spot market. Even worse, they say, is that there seems no end to the flow.

"They (construction firms) are begging the government to make us absorb another 150,000 barrels per day of Libyan and New Saudi Crude now," one source said.

Daewoo Corporation, a leading South Korean construction firm, recently purchased the 70,000 b/d Nynas petroleum refinery in Antwerp to redirect the oil away from the domestic market here and start refining its Libyan construction crude.

After the second oil crisis in 1979, South Korea encouraged refiners to develop oil supply sources away from the Middle East. But the pressure of absorbing construction oil is helping to put these policies on the back burner.

For example, incentive subsidies to bring in Ecuadorian or Mexican crude have been sharply cut this year, industry sources said.

The Asian Games to be held in

Seoul this September and the Olympic Games here in 1988 have prompted a new anti-pollution policy to be spearheaded by the refining industry.

Government guidelines are urging refiners to increase throughput of low-sulphur crude because it is less polluting. But almost all Middle East construction oil is high in sulphur content and needs more refining to meet domestic demand for higher-grade products like petrol and naphtha.

"We can't take all this construction crude if we are to meet pollution controls and keep competitive," said one source.

Refiners are using the new clean-air policy as an excuse for trying to refuse to take more construction crude, said Mr. Lee at KIER.

Nigeria adjusts currency rate in bid to revive economy

LAGOS (R) — In new measures to staunch Nigeria's economic decline, President Ibrahim Babangida has effectively devalued the naira currency, a measure long recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) but staunchly resisted by Nigerians, say Western diplomats and analysts here.

The central plank of the package announced last month is the creation of the long-awaited second tier foreign exchange market which the government says will be used to finance all imports, both private and public. Debt-servicing is excluded from this.

Foreign exchange will be sold on the market at its black market rate — now about six pairs to the dollar, against the official value of near parity with the U.S. currency.

But Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, President Babangida's number two, balks at the way Western diplomats and Nigerian economic analysts have interpreted the new measures. "I don't think it amounts to a devaluation," he said. "We are only allowing the naira to adjust to its real value."

The government says it will promulgate a decree to back the new market, which Commodore Ukiwe expects to go into

operation in August.

Meanwhile, the official exchange rate will be allowed to drift downwards until it converges with the free rates of the second-tier market, President Babangida said.

Nigeria, whose economy is suffering from dwindling revenues from its vital crude oil exports and heavy interest payments on its foreign debts, last year unilaterally ended negotiations with the IMF for a large loan after a national debate resulted in overwhelming rejection of any deal with the fund.

Senior government officials say Nigeria opened serious talks with its Western creditors early this year to reschedule its debts only to find there could be no deal without the IMF.

The military authorities made it clear there was no question of taking an IMF loan. In the end both sides accepted a compromise whereby the IMF and the World Bank would closely monitor Nigeria's economic recovery programmes and give their seal of approval, the officials said.

Nigerian officials put the country's foreign debt at \$12 billion, far below estimates of \$20 billion by Western diplomats in Lagos.

investment flows to and among its member developing countries. It does so by issuing guarantees against noncommercial risks and by performing a wide range of technical assistance and consultative activities.

EC ministers meet today to try to avoid grave budgetary crisis

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers meet here Monday to start an intensive and difficult search for a way out of what would become its worst cash crisis.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson, whose country took over the EC's rotating presidency on July 1, wrote of a "grave budgetary situation" in a letter to his fellow finance ministers in advance of the meeting.

Budget commissioner Henning Christophersen has said that unless a new budget is agreed to by the end of this week, the EC would face the most serious cash crisis in its history.

EC diplomats said that although member states and the European Parliament were agreed on the need for a speedy solution, deep splits remained among the 12 governments about how best to act.

The uncertainties arose from the European Court's decision last

week to declare the EC's 1986 budget illegal.

The court said the parliament had exceeded its authority when it increased budget allocations without reference to the finance ministers.

The landmark decision has important long-term implications for the EC, effectively quashing the assembly's attempt to widen its authority over EC budget matters, officials said.

However the immediate concern is that it not only left the group without a legal budget more than half way through the year, but complicated its search for additional funds to meet a massive rise in farm export subsidy costs. The rise resulted from the steep fall in the value of the U.S. dollar.

So instead of going back to the budget thrown out by the Luxembourg court, the finance ministers Monday will try to agree on a new higher budget which will incorporate the additional money needed.

The ministers will then move to Strasbourg, seat of the European Parliament, for consultations with the assembly. These will be aimed at ramming into one week budget procedures that normally take several months of tough negotiations.

Commissioner Christophersen said that to avoid financial chaos, the parliament must vote a budget agreed with the finance ministers by Thursday.

That is the last day on which a vote can normally be taken before the assembly rises for its summer recess. It will not meet again until mid-September.

Failure to complete the budget process by then would mean the EC must revert to operating on the basis of the 1985 budget, which is 8.6 billion European Currency Units (ECUs) short of this year's needs and had no provisions for spending on Spain and Portugal. The two countries joined the EC earlier this year.

U.S. traders to visit M.E.

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Representatives from about eight to twelve U.S. service companies are expected to leave on a trade mission to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt Nov. 8-25, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce which is arranging the visit. The Commerce Department is now inviting suppliers of operations and maintenance services on a "first-come" basis to take part in the trade mission. The selected company representatives will visit Kuwait, Riyadh, Dhahran, Jeddah and Cairo where they will meet potential buyers, agents and other private and government contacts for future business opportunities.

Egypt joins guarantee agency

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The World Bank announced that Egypt has signed the convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). It is the twenty-seventh country to do so. MIGA is designed to stimulate increased

Horoscope not received

THE Daily Crossword by Roger Coburn

ACROSS
1 Retreats
6 Shubborn one
10 Accelerated sharply
14 Bar sign
18 Knapman
19 far, arid
21 Dictator's aide
22 "Grand Ole" song
23 Display for short
24 Bachelor of a kind
25 Devils
28 Will was a Walton
29 Tawdry
30 Whimsy
31 Poon type
32 Double curve
33 — China
35 Metrical stress
36 Recreator
41 Kind of cheese
43 Arenose
44 Shagbared
45 A Gardner
46 "Chopped"
49 "I read as newspaper"
51 Size of moles
54 Author Haley
56 Arabic letter
57 Creative writing
63 Eat well
64 Sings
65 Dopple of film
66 Being Lat.
67 Hair color
68 Abelian native
69 Lat it stand
70 Trick
71 Dope

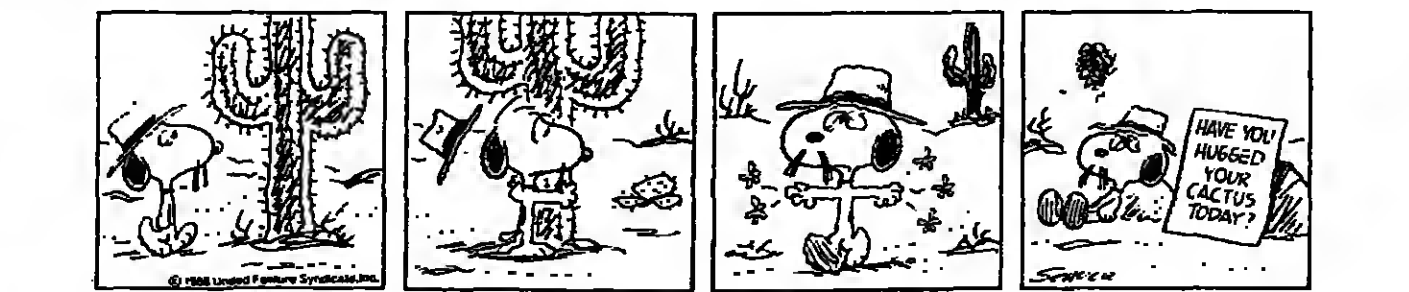
DOWN
2 Deposition
3 Fretted money, as it were
4 Entry
5 Bath or cake

8 Roger played Simon
7 Arbitrated
9 Zhigago's lady
10 Spiny plant
11 Dated
11 City resin
12 Improvises
13 a tune
14 Victory march
21 Eagle's nest
25 Mine entrance
26 Clothes
27 Ultra Pradesh city
28 Country was Bond
29 Novices
31 Bismarck
32 In music
34 Lock —
35 GIFT
36 Pleasured
37 Repulsive
38 Regatta
40 Beglamer
42 Sea mammal

46 Central comfort
48 Little big-eyed birds
50 Wood surreal
51 Drowsy din
52 Tiling
53 Remove soap

55 Plant with sword-shaped leaves
59 Bull Sp.
60 Soviet river
61 Painter Guido
62 Arthurian lady

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"I refuse to pay \$5 a pound for veal, so we're having peanut butter sandwiches scallopin!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZAREC
NOJEY
THRIZE
DOWMIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE [] or [] (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PARKA HENNA THIRTY JERSEY
Answer: The man who marries for money will usually have to do this—EARN IT

S. Africa reports lull in violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's bureau for information, the only official source of news about political violence, on Sunday reported one of the quietest days since a state of emergency was imposed on the country last month.

A bureau statement said there were no deaths in the 24-hour period ending Sunday morning and that damage from violent incidents such as stone-throwing and robbery was minimal.

The lull in the unrest follows an announcement on Sunday of the political killings of nine people, five of them local officials, by members of what was officially described as a black hit squad.

The men, armed with AK-47 assault rifles, struck twice within 90 minutes in townships southeast of Johannesburg. Two were killed by security forces and one escaped after a high speed car chase and gunbattle, the bureau said.

The deaths before the reported lull took the toll of more than two years of unrest above 2,000. The authoritative and independent South African Institute of Race Relations said Saturday that the death toll in political violence had reached 1,997 at the end of June. Since the emergency began on June 12, 112 have died.

Stringent restrictions placed on

the news media under the emergency prevent the reporting of most details of protests and security actions. They also prohibit publication of "subversive statements," which are vaguely defined.

The government has emphasised that most of the recent victims were blacks killed by other blacks, and not by security forces.

A sharp rise in urban bombings has accompanied the emergency, and the government blames the African National Congress (ANC) for the blasts. On Friday evening, a bomb exploded outside a crowded supermarket in a white Pretoria suburb, wounding 20 people. It was the 12th urban bombing during the emergency.

Tanks, artillery and armoured personnel carriers were on ceremonial parade under tight security in Johannesburg Saturday.

The massive show of military power marked Johannesburg's centenary. The extraordinary security operation mounted on

streets near the parade route could not be described under emergency press restrictions.

Adriaan Vlok, deputy minister for the police and the military, told dignitaries gathered for the anniversary that the state of emergency declared three weeks ago was designed to reduce disorder and create a climate where reforms can move ahead "for the benefit of all races, and blacks in particular."

"Let us not give in to the onslaught of Soviet imperialism and terrorism," he said. "We will fight to the bitter end..."

Namibia talks open today

A five-day United Nations conference on Namibia opening on Monday in Vienna will call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa to press Pretoria to give the territory independence, delegates to the meeting say.

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, meeting 20 years after the United Nations cancelled Pretoria's mandate to rule Namibia (South West Africa), is to forward its recommendations to the U.N. General Assembly.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who opens the talks, will urge South African President P.W. Botha to drop his insistence that Cuban troops in nearby Angola be withdrawn as a condition for starting the

Namibian independence process. Mr. Botha has said he would start implementing a U.N. plan for Namibian independence on Aug. 1, but the date now looks set to pass without results because of the precondition.

Delegates told Reuters that outrage at the state of emergency imposed last month in South Africa would encourage support for another vote on mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria in the U.N. Security Council.

In Port Louis, Mauritius, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said he expects a package on sanctions against South Africa, which will help countries hit by the measures, to emerge from a Commonwealth leaders meeting in London next month.

He told reporters Saturday night at the end of an official visit to Mauritius: "The idea is not to damage Commonwealth countries by applying sanctions."

The idea is to bring South Africa to abolish apartheid and to establish a truly representative government. We have to make a Commonwealth package to help countries which are adversely affected by the sanctions."

Mr. Gandhi said there was a strong lobby in India which supported South African President Kenneth Kaunda's threat to withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain refused to back sanctions.

Malaysia to hang Australians today

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Two Australian drug smugglers who will be hanged at dawn Monday in a Malaysian jail were visited by relatives for the last time Sunday.

Kevin Barlow and Brian Chambers, both 28, set to become the first Westerners to be executed for drug offences in Malaysia, were seen by relatives at Kuala Lumpur's Pudu Jail.

Barlow's lawyer, Karpal Singh, who along with Chambers' attorneys failed Saturday to obtain a last-minute stay of execution order from the governor of Penang, also met him.

Mr. Karpal said, as he left the prison to see Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad at his residence to make a last plea, that the British-born Barlow was "upset."

"In the position he is in, he is destroyed, he has not said much," he told scores of local and foreign journalists gathered at the prison gates.

Mr. Karpal returned a short while later to the prison and said Dr. Mahathir had refused to see him because of another engagement.

"I am afraid this is the end of the road, as far as the case is concerned it is all over," he said. Barlow was seen briefly by his brother Christopher and a woman friend, Lee Jones.

His mother, Barbara, did not see him Sunday. She told reporters before attending morning service at an Anglican Church here: "I am not going to see my son today. We said our goodbye yesterday."

Chambers' father, Brian R., his mother, Sue, sister, Margaret, and a niece, Christine, went to see him in the prison. They did not speak to reporters.

Barlow and Chambers were sentenced to death by the high court last July for trafficking in 180 grammes (6.3 ounces) of heroin at Penang airport in 1983 and lost a supreme court appeal in December.

The Penang Pardons Board, which was their last avenue of appeal, rejected their plea for clemency on June 21.

Thatcher appeals for clemency

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appealed to the Malaysian government Sunday to spare the life of Barlow.

"She has made a personal appeal for clemency on humanitarian grounds," a spokeswoman for Mrs. Thatcher's office said.

Two bombs damage Paris business offices

PARIS (R) — Two bombs exploded early Sunday outside the offices of French firms, causing damage but not injuries, police sources said.

Several parked cars caught fire after a powerful car bomb went off around dawn outside the headquarters of Air Liquide on the left bank of the River Seine. The blast shattered windows and caused severe damage to the front of the building.

A less powerful device exploded near an office of the electronics group Thomson.

French Radio said the left-wing guerrilla group Action Directe had claimed responsibility for the Air Liquide blast. The group has claimed some 70 bomb and gun attacks since 1979 against business, police and government offices.

The most recent was a machine-gun attack in May on the Paris headquarters of the International Police Organisation Interpol.

Later Sunday the clandestine Action Directe claimed responsibility for the attacks in a communiqué to the news agency Agence France-Presse that linked the bombings to French-American celebrations at the State of Liberty this weekend. It demanded "an immediate stop to capitalist collaboration with the masters of apartheid" in South Africa.

Both companies whose offices were bombed have commercial dealings in South Africa.

Police sources said guards at both buildings were called a few minutes before each explosion by an anonymous caller who warned of an imminent bombing and used the name Action Directe.

Meanwhile in another incident the fatal police shooting of a motorist fleeing a traffic accident has revived arguments over alleged police blunders since a crackdown on law-and-order by France's right-wing government.

Accounts of the shooting late Friday night in Paris's central opera district differ widely and an official enquiry is investigating why a member of the CRS riot force opened fire during a chase on foot.

The policeman, moved from Marseille recently as part of efforts to reinforce security in the French capital, has been placed in detention pending the enquiry's outcome.

Twenty-eight-year-old motorist Loïc Lefebvre was shot twice as he ran away after crashing head on with another car while driving the wrong way up a one-way street.

According to police spokesman Jacques Barel, the officer opened fire in "legitimate self-defence" when Lefebvre turned round during the chase and took an

object from his jacket.

Two witnesses say Lefebvre was shot in the back after he tripped and fell to the ground.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, the architect of a package of tough anti-crime measures announced in May, promised Saturday to punish the policeman if he was found at fault.

But he also warned that legal action would be taken against anyone guilty of "malicious presentation of the facts" and the right-wing independent National Police Union accused the press of trying to "drag the police through filthy mud."

Mr. Pasqua, who says the previous Socialist government demoralised the police force, has staunchly defended France's more than 200,000 police officers against charges of brutality and incompetence.

Crime was a key issue during a campaign for parliamentary elections in March and the new right-wing government has sharply increased police patrols and identity checks. The Paris force is to be increased by 3,000 officers by late 1988.

Left-wing politicians and human rights groups have expressed concern that the right's vocal support for tough police action has led to the use of increasingly strong-arm tactics over the past three months.

The Human Rights League, a group close to the Socialist Party, Saturday accused the government of failing to punish offending officers.

"The multiplication of police blunders illustrates the irresponsible nature of the government's statements promising to cover accidents provoked by the security forces," the group said.

Soon after his appointment as prime minister, Jacques Chirac pledged to free police from responsibility for accidents, though the government later qualified the statement after an outcry.

French police have frequently been accused of bullying and beating up youths during spot identity checks. In one widely reported case, Paris police attacked two journalists and a lawyer who refused to show their identity papers.

Several people have been admitted to hospital with broken bones and other injuries they blame on police brutality.

Police in the capital came under particularly wide criticism after they broke up a fight in central Paris and held eight minors overnight without informing their parents.

Justice Minister Alain Chabat, reacting to mounting complaints, has told officers they must exercise more self-control.



Iron worker's lungs prove largest

JACKPOT, Nevada (AP) — An iron worker captured his second straight national hollering championship, edging out a bartender and a nine-time champion hog caller from the state of Iowa. Judges at Friday's ninth-annual event scored 22 points for Clark Warren of Las Vegas, 20 points for bartender Janet Ward and 17 for Margaret Halvorsen of Lake City, Iowa. The scoring was based on volume, originality and endurance in one breath. "The contestants mimic the method of early settlers, who sent word from one ranch to another by hollering entire messages in a single intonation," said Carl Hayden, spokesman for the event. Warren took \$100 for his first place showing. Ms. Ward won \$75 and Ms. Halvorsen was awarded \$50.

China to cut flow of Yellow River

PEKING (R) — The Yellow River, the second largest in China, will be dammed in October for more than three months to fill a vast reservoir, the China Daily said Saturday. It said the dam in Qinghai province would cause serious disruption downstream to hydroelectric power and supplies of irrigation and drinking water in Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia and Shanxi. The reservoir in Central China will fill up with more than one billion cubic metres (1.3 billion cubic yards) of water over about 105 days, the paper said.

Gays protest against U.S. court ruling

NEW YORK (AP) — Thousands of homosexuals, angered by the U.S. supreme court decision upholding state laws against sodomy, marched to the federal courthouse and into crowds of New York's lower Manhattan. "We're fired up and won't take no more," protesters chanted as the demonstration began. Speakers denounced the supreme court, the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese. Helmed police officers carrying billy clubs blocked off the march as tourists looked on. There were no arrests. Phil Reed, who said he was the only openly homosexual candidate for public office in New York, said the supreme court ruling had made this year's U.S. Independence Day celebration "a hollow mockery, bombast, a sham and hypocrisy." The court, acting on a case from Georgia state, ruled last week that states have the right to restrict the sexual practices of homosexuals.

Rogue elephants kill 5 in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Rogue elephants rampaged through a village in Chittagong district on two successive nights last week, killing five people and injuring seven as they flattened houses, uprooted trees and destroyed crops. Police said herds of up to 12 elephants stormed into Buihara village. Hundreds of villagers fled while others asked for police protection. Wild elephants killed six people and hurt nearly 20 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region of Bangladesh in February and March, officials said.

63 people reported ill after eating ice cream

NEW YORK (AP) — At least 63 people have become sick after eating contaminated ice cream bars, but federal officials say no illness has been positively linked to the treats. Kraft Inc. shut its factory in Richmond, Virginia that produces the Polar Bear Ice Cream bar, after a batch of the product was found to be contaminated with listeria monocytogenes bacteria. At least 28 people in South Carolina, 25 in Kentucky, and six in Pennsylvania reported flu-like symptoms after eating ice cream bars from the Virginia factory, poison control officials have said. Earlier, four people in North Carolina reported flu-like symptoms after eating Polar Bear. Nancy Matyunas, director of the Kentucky Regional Poison Centre, said tests will be complete in about a week to determine if the symptoms were a result of the bacteria in the ice cream.

Mitterrand starts Moscow talks today

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand, who says he knows Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev better than any other Western leader, begins three days of in-depth talks in Moscow Monday following his New York meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Diplomats expect the Franco-Soviet discussions, like those in the United States, to be dominated by East-West ties and arms controls.

Although French officials reject suggestions Mr. Mitterrand is acting as an intermediary between the superpowers, they agree the

two visits are linked.

The timing puts the French leader on centre-stage at a time when Washington and Moscow are manoeuvring toward a second Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting.

Michele Gendreau-Massaloux, French presidential spokeswoman, said at the end of Mr. Mitterrand's New York visit for the United States Independence and Statue of Liberty celebrations that he and Mr. Reagan had talked extensively about the Soviet Union, directly or in the context of

disarmament.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand agreed there should be a U.S.-Soviet summit as soon as possible and that Washington would be pleased if the French leader passed on its desire for an arms control deal.

Mr. Mitterrand is the only major Western leader to have met Mr. Gorbachev three times. His visit to Moscow starting Monday returns a trip to Paris by Mr. Gorbachev last October, the Communist Party chiefs only state visit to the West so far.

Scientists to check Soviet nuclear test site

MOSCOW (AP) — A group of U.S. scientists leave Tuesday for the Soviet Union's main underground nuclear test site, to install what is believed to be the first foreign monitoring equipment in the region, a spokeswoman said Sunday.

Spokeswoman Barbara Finamore said seven scientists from the Natural Resources Defence Council (NRDC) arrived in Moscow late Friday. They will be joined by two more American scientists on Tuesday before leaving for the test site at Semipalatinsk, about 2,900 kilometres south east of Moscow, she said.

The council, a private group with offices in New York, Washington and San Francisco, signed an agreement with the Soviet academy of sciences in late May to monitor the test site.

The group says this is the first time the Soviets have permitted Western scientists to monitor activity at the site and install equipment nearby.

The American scientists will install seismic equipment at three monitoring stations near Semipalatinsk. The NRDC has said it will provide both the U.S. and Soviet government with data on how shock waves pass through Soviet territory after earthquakes or even nuclear tests in the United States.

The Soviet News Agency Novosti said last week that the unofficial U.S.-Soviet study should encourage progress on verification issues in arms control talks between the two nations.

Thomas Cochran, the senior staff scientist of the council, has said that such data will be valuable even if there are no Soviet nuclear tests during the monitoring period.

"We have received very reliable information that South African racist defence forces were preparing to attack again," he added.

Mr. Kaunda said the four South Africans were arrested with two West Germans near the northern town of Mbela and were being held in Lusaka.

West German Ambassador Klaus Timmermann said last week the two West Germans, who were freed on June 28, were ill-treated in prison but he gave no details.

Mr. Kaunda said there were no plans to put the four South Africans on trial, adding that he had constitutional powers to detain them indefinitely.

Several foreigners, including other South Africans, have been detained since the South African raid in May.

Pole burns himself to death in Hamburg

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — A young Polish man doused himself with petrol and burned himself to death outside the Soviet consulate in Hamburg on Saturday, police said Sunday. They identified him as Marek Kucal, 26, from Szczecin and said they had no idea of his motive. The Soviet mission declined comment.

The Vatican has consistently

Pope attacks Sandinistas for expelling Bishop Vega

MEDELLIN, Colombia (Agencies) — Pope John Paul has issued a blistering attack on Nicaragua's left-wing government for sending conservative bishop Pablo Antonio Vega into exile.

The Sandinistas ordered Vega, vice-president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, out of the country on Friday after accusing him of meddling in politics and siding with U.S.-backed guerrillas fighting to overthrow the government.

Using unusually sharp language, the Pope termed Vega's expulsion an "almost incredible act" which contradicted repeated assurances from the Nicaraguan government that it wanted to coexist peacefully with the Roman Catholic Church.

"I hope that those responsible for this decision reflect over the gravity of such a step," the Pope told some 800,000 people at the old airport of Medellin Saturday.

A few hours after taking the Sandinistas to task, the Pontiff told Latin American churchmen to stay out of politics. But his message appeared aimed at left-wing priests rather than conservatives like Vega, a vocal critic of the Nicaraguan government.

The Vatican has consistently

warning to rebellious clerics. "Following Christ implies that you feel with the real church... and be prepared for responsible collaboration, with prompt obedience to its discipline and its norms, cooperating loyally with your bishop," he said.

The Pope's message took on particular significance for being delivered in Medellin, where 18 years ago a Latin American bishops conference spurred what later became known as the Theology of Liberation.

Since the conference, which committed the church to a "preferential option for the poor," Latin American priests have been divided on how they should achieve social justice.

Leftists interpreted the Medellin conference as a green light for direct political action and on the extreme fringe of Liberation Theology priests swapped the cross for the machinegun.

In Managua, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said Saturday that Bishop Vega could return to his homeland when there is peace in Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega, in a speech in Juigalpa where the exiled Vega had been based, also said the nation's opposition newspaper would remain closed until "the

war is over."

The government closed the La Prensa newspaper on June 27, two days after the U.S. House of Representatives approved a \$100 million aid package for the contra rebels seeking to overthrow the Sandinistas.

Mr. Ortega charged that La Prensa was a mouthpiece for the Reagan administration.

We defend freedom of the press and freedom of thought," he said. "But we won't allow freedom of the press or freedom of thought to be used in defence of terrorism... and counter-revolutionary activities." Part of his speech was broadcast on the government radio, the Voice of Nicaragua.

An editorial Saturday in the government newspaper Barricada called Vega an "imperialist instrument bathed in blood."

Two days before his expulsion, the prelate told reporters that the anti-Sandinista rebels have right to fight for their freedom.

The day after the House vote, the government said it would enforce a four-year-old state of emergency and crack down on opposition groups. Under the emergency, the government can banish or deport anyone, restrict travel, jail people without trial and censor the press.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J74 ♠ A852 ♠ 95 ♠ J54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—Many players think that North's jump to two is an attempt to force. That is not the case. It shows a balanced hand of 19-20 points, and responder is free to pass with a dead minimum. Here, it is inconceivable that North can come to nine tricks unless he has three hearts, and even with some of those hands, he won't have time to develop the suit. Pass, and apologize if partner makes nine tricks.
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 76 ♠ K543 ♠ A85 ♠ 10743
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—First, let's eliminate the bids we shouldn't make. Don't bid three an trump with only one stopper in one unbid suit and a very slow stopper in the other. Next, raising partner's second suit with only three-card support is another taboo—you need four cards to raise opener's second suit. That leaves only a preference to opener's first suit, even though we have only a doubtless. Partner's rebid will paint a clearer picture of his hand—and allow us to proceed intelligently.
- Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J83 ♠ AK76542 ♠ 0983
Partner opens the bidding with three clubs. What action do you take?
A.—We agree with you that three hearts will quite likely be a better contract than three clubs. However, there is no way to play there, because a bid of three hearts by you would be forcing, and there's no tell
- ing where you would land or what disaster you might suffer. Pass, and see what happens.
- Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AQ95 ♠ A ♠ A882 ♠ AK103
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—We can't understand how much a simple question slipped into this quiz. Despite the fact that you have a singleton in partner's suit, your hand is just enormous. There's only one way to show your power. Jump shift to two spades.
- Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 82 ♠ A52 ♠ 0KQ ♠ AK964
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?
A.—It is a close decision between two clubs and three clubs. We are swayed toward the more conservative two clubs because of three fives: with only a doubtless spade, there might be a partial misfit; our queen of diamonds is of doubtful value since it is unprotected; and, since we have a minor suit, we would prefer it to be a bit more robust. Bid two clubs.
- Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ KQ107 ♠ 02 ♠ KQ85 ♠ 102
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—For the moment, you don't know whether partner's jump shift was based on sheer power or on a strong fit for your diamonds. To find out more about the hand, you should continue bidding naturally. You have a good second suit, so show it. Opener's response to your two spade rebid should clarify the situation.